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Devoted to the Interests of the Mountain People

Knowledge is Power—and the way to keep up with modern Knowledge is to read a good Newspaper.

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JOHN FITZPATRICK TELLS MEN'S SIDE

Union's Chairman Appears Before the Senate Committee.

SAYS UNIONS ARE NECESSARY

Informs Body That an Agreement by Steel Corporation to Arbitrate Questions Raised by Men Would End Strike Immediately.

New York, Sept. 26.—"Question of moral principle cannot be arbitrated or compromised and, in my opinion, such questions are included in the present unfortunate struggle," said Elbert H. Gary, executive chairman of the United States Steel corporation, when asked for his opinion of the proposition of John Fitzpatrick, leader of the steel strikers, that all issues be submitted to arbitration. "I also think," he added, "that we cannot negotiate or confer with Mr. Fitzpatrick and his associates as union labor leaders concerning our employees whom those gentlemen have volunteered to represent."

Washington, Sept. 26.—Senate investigation of the nation-wide strike of steel workers to determine whether remedial action can be taken by the federal government was opened with John Fitzpatrick, chairman of the union committee conducting the strike, as the first witness before the education and labor committee. Fitzpatrick told the senate labor committee that if the United States Steel corporation should now agree to meet the union it would be too late to stop the strike as the "men are going to demand justice—decent justice—of the United States government."

An agreement by the steel corporation to arbitrate questions raised by the 24 unions involved in the strike would end the walkout immediately, Fitzpatrick told the senate investigating committee. He said he had no authority to issue an order calling off the strike, but was sure that the joint steel committee, of which he is chairman, would authorize such action.

Fitzpatrick declared the closed shop is not an issue in the steel strike. "It is not even mooted now," he declared. The demands of the strike committee, Fitzpatrick said, never were submitted to the steel corporation because of Judge Gary's refusal to receive the committee.

Fitzpatrick opened his statement with what he said was a brief history of labor conditions in the steel industry.

"With the creation of the steel corporation a campaign was begun with the object of pushing organized workers out of the mill," he said. "A great sum of money—I don't know whether it was $2,000,000 or $20,000,000—was appropriated. In recent years labor has begun to realize the tremendous importance of the steel industry and its influence on other industries.

"Wages Below Proper Line."

"While we were getting the eight-hour day and better working conditions elsewhere, the steel mills still operated with very long hours and with wages below the proper line. Labor understood then the necessity of organizing the steel industry for the purpose of controlling its effects on the others and at the last two conventions of the Federation of Labor the step was authorized."

Fitzpatrick said representatives of 24 international unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor met in Chicago about a year ago and effected a campaign committee to organize the steel workers. Samuel Gompers was elected chairman and William Z. Foster secretary.

"The men in the steel mills," Fitzpatrick continued, "were looking for relief. They had no hope. They responded in large numbers, and it was only a short time until we had a very successful organization."

Effort at Prevention Seen.

"Up to that time there had been no unionism in the steel mills?" asked Chairman Kenyon.

"No," Fitzpatrick replied. "About that time, October, 1918, the steel

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CHARLES G. DAWES

Charles G. Dawes of Chicago, who distinguished himself during the war by his work as purchasing agent in Europe for the allied armies, is one of those invited by President Wilson to take part in the industrial conference in Washington in October.

World News

The first amendment to the Peace Treaty has been read in the Senate, but action on it was deferred. It was not the attempt to make America's vote in the Assembly of the League equal to that of Great Britain and her colonies, but was the amendment that denies to Americans a place on the Commissions which have to do with adjusting the reparations of Germany.

The Fiume situation is causing much trouble. The Italian leader, Annunzio, refuses to yield and seems to have control of the soldiers. It has produced a crisis in the Italian Cabinet and threatens even to bring about a revolution in the country. The Italian government has applied to the Allies for help and is seeking to suppress the mutiny and conform to the requirements of the Peace Conference. The outcome will be watched with great interest, as it is something of a test case.

Germany has conformed to the demand of the Allies to change her constitution in regard to the admission of Austrians into the Lower House. Another demand has just been made upon her to remove her armies from Lithuania, where they have gone in apparent violation of the Treaty. It is such matters as this that will give rise to the exercise of authority and indicates the ability of the Allies to enforce their will on other countries. Every success gives confidence that the League of Nations will be effective, when in full operation.

The King and Queen of Belgium have started for America on a visit. It was expected that President Wilson would meet them on arrival, but his condition will not permit of that. They are to be guests at the White House, however, and will receive as much attention as can be given under the circumstances. Any expression of resentment at a courteous treatment to royalty are out of place. The rulers of Belgium are democratic monarchs and entitled to the most cordial reception we are able to give.

Reports are current that the Russian admiral, Kolchak, who has been making so strong a stand at Omsk, in Siberia, has resigned in favor of the Russian general, Denekine. The latter is the strong man of Southern Russia. His location is somewhat more favorable to a successful unification of Russia than that of Kolchak. This is due to the fact that South Russia is better located for supplies since it is near the Black Sea.

The death of the great singer, Adelina Patti, removes a famous world character. She was born of Italian and Spanish parents and be-

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Law and Order

Undoubtedly men who work have a right to quit working. A crowd of them can get together and threaten to quit working unless their pay is increased. This is what we call a strike.

But the people who strike have no right to destroy the property of their employers, and they have no right to use force in preventing other people from coming in to work in their places. The laborer has the right to go from one employer to another for a higher wage and to get the highest wage he can, but on the other hand the employer has the right to employ the cheapest workman he can find.

If the steel workers get too large wages, then the railroads will cost more and will have to charge higher rates for passenger and freight.

Certainly a strike is a good thing to have arbitrated by fair-minded men. And certainly the American people are proud of the way in which our Mayors and Governors are now maintaining order.

Berea's New Students

Berea has four hundred and fifty more students than she had a year ago. A large number of these young people are here for the first time and, in fact, away from home for the first time in their lives.

It is a big event to go away from home to school. It means making new friends, seeing new sights, finding new incentives and encountering new temptations.

While there are some sixteen hundred students in Berea, and as they go and come there will be twenty-five hundred before the year is over. These young people are not all in one big camp. There are five departments, each having its own buildings and teachers, and each hava separate campus for its young men and young women. This makes ten campuses in all, five campuses of young women and five campuses of young men, and in each of these campuses there can be intimate acquaintance and a feeling of homeness.

Besides this we have the county groups. Avery County, N. Carolina, has some thirty students here, and there are one hunded other Mountain Counties, each of which has its County group of young people who knew each other more or less before they came to Berea.

Besides the studies of the five departments, there are the public things like Music, Sports and Lectures, in which all share. We shall soon be having our "Mountain Day", and we have just had a number of wonderful lectures by Dr. Powers, who has told the things we all wished to know about our foreign neighbors, our allies, and the League of Peace.

One who has been a Berea student will have friends and acquaintances all over the country as long as he lives.

TROTZKY SAYS REDS WILL FIGHT THE U.S.

Declares Battle Ground With Capital Lies in America.

TO EXTERMINATE THE FINNS

Bolshevik Minister of War Reveals Military Policy of the Soviet Government—Will Continue to Beat Enemies Singly.

Stockholm, Sept. 25.—Leon Trotzky, the bolshevik minister of war and marine, speaking at Petrograd recently, gave a detailed program of bolshevik military operations, saying among other things:

"It is not in Finland or Esthonia that the immense world combat against capitalism can be fought, but in America and England, and above all in the far East."

Reveals Military Policy.

The bolshevik armies, Trotzky continued, would continue their previous methods of beating their enemies singly. General Denikine's turn would come after Admiral Kolchak had been beaten, he declared. The turn of the Poles would follow and after them the Roumanians would be dealt with.

"We have proposed peace to all the Baltic states, which are insignificant," Trotzky said. "At the same time we cannot tolerate the provocation of Finland, which must guarantee the cessation of preparations for intervention in Russia in which case not one red soldier will cross the frontier. But if Finland wishes war it will be necessary to begin against her a campaign of extermination such as hitherto has been unknown to history."

Tomsk Captured, Reds Claim.

London, Sept. 25.—A bolshevik wireless message received from Moscow says that red troops commanded by General Lubkoff are reported to have occupied Tomsk, 500 miles east of Omsk, the all-Russian seat of government on the trans-Siberian railway line.

Reds Meet Many Defeats.

Paris, Sept. 25.—The attempt by the bolsheviki to negotiate peace with Esthonia and Letvia and indications that

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Kentucky News

Louisville, Sept. 26.—The plans for raising Kentucky's quota of $65,000 of the $5,000,000 for the Roosevelt Memorial Association were discussed at a meeting at the Seelbach Hotel in this city today by the executive committee and county chairmen. Hon. John W. Yerkes and Dr. W. A. Ganfield, of Danville, and Dr W. G. Frost, of Berea, Eight District committeemen, and A. T. Hert, and Judge Robert W. Bingham were among the speakers.

Mr. J. B. Harris and Miss Myrtle Dalton, who have constituted the Board of Examiners, for Madison County during the past two years, have tendered their resignation to take effect from the present date.

Louisville, Sept. 30.—Dr. John R. Mott, after an absence of twenty years from Kentucky, will come to Louisville as the guest of the State Y. M. C. A. Thursday. He will be the guest of honor at a dinner by the Citizens' Conference in The Seelbach at 6:30 o'clock. More than 400 are expected to hear Dr. Mott's address on "My Impressions and Experiences With Reference to the Present World Situation and Its Claims."

Frankfort, Ky., Sept. 29. — The Vocational Education Board today adopted a plan worked out by the department of agriculture of the University of Kentucky by which disabled soldiers more than 19 years of age who can read and write may take courses in agriculture and farm mechanics at the university.

Frankfort, Ky., Sept. 29.—Instructions as to how discharged and disabled soldiers may get free courses in vocational training are being sent out by V. O. Gilbert, Superintendent of Public Instruction. Disabled soldiers who desire to learn trades should fill out application blanks at their local Red Cross Societies. These cards will be forwarded to W. F. Shaw, director of Rehabilitation in this Division, and

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BRIG. GEN C. B. DRAKE

Brig. Gen. C. B. Drake, chief of the motor transport service, war department, testified before a house investigating committee that he had sent 470 messages to the department of sales concerning surplus motor vehicles belonging to the department. General Drake has charged also that Secretary Baker has violated the law by transferring more than $13,000,000 worth of vehicles to the other departments, "without due compensation," which the law provides.

U. S. News

(By Associated Press)

Wichita, Kansas, Sept. 26—Bulletin—President Wilson today cancelled the remainder of his tour under orders from Admiral Cary Grayson, the President's physician, and will return to Washington direct from Wichita. Admiral Grayson gave illness and physical exhaustion as the reason for his action.

Secretary Tumulty issued a statement saying "the President has exerted himself so constantly and has been under such a strain during the last month and has so spent himself without reserve on this trip that it has brought on a nervious reaction in his digestive organs."

The President appeared to be standing travel well, but it became known he had been suffering for several days from a headache. He has made nearly 40 speeches since leaving Washington, September 3rd, and had five yet to make, including one in Louisville, Monday.

The new English Ambassador, Viscount Grey, has arrived in this country. The appointment is a notable one, as it is exceptional for a country to send its foreign minister in that capacity. The character of the appointment is signficant, however, of the importance that is attached to the harmonious relations of the two branches of the English-speaking peoples. Their united action is the most important basis for a reconstruction of the world.

GUARDS FIRE ON STRIKE PICKETS; SEVEN ARE SHOT

Two of Wounded Said to Be Women—Union Officials Claim 284,000 Are Out.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Sept. 23.—William Z. Foster, secretary of the national committee for organizing iron and steel workers, gave out the following figures as indicating the number of men on strike:

Chicago district	60,000
Cleveland	30,000
Youngstown proper	15,000
Youngstown district, including Sharon, Farrell, New Castle, Strowthers, Butler Canton and Massillon	50,000
Buffalo	12,000
Homestead	9,000
Braddock	5,000
Rankin	3,000
Clairton	4,000
Monessen and Donora	12,000
Wheeling	15,000
Steubenville	6,000
Pueblo	6,000
McKeesport and Duquesne	12,000
Pittsburgh city	15,000
Vandergrift	4,000
Leechburg	2,000
Brackenridge	5,000
Johnstown	15,000
Coatesville	4,000
Total	284,000

Pittsburgh, Pa., Sept. 23.—The great steel strike, less than twenty-four hours old, saw its first tragedy when guards at mills at the Carnegie Steel

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VOICE OF LABOR IS ISSUE--GOMPERS

Right to Be Heard Fundamental, Senators Are Told.

SAYS WORKERS ARE ABUSED

Head of A. F. of L. Is Second Witness Before the Investigating Committee—Body to Hear Gary's Testimony Next Wednesday.

Washington, Sept. 27.—The issue in the nation-wide steel strike was defined by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, as recognition of the right of employees "to be heard, to organize and to have some voice in determining conditions under which they labor."

Appearing as labor's second witness in the senate labor committee's investigation of the steel strike, President Gompers drew from his experiences as chairman of the first committee to organize the steel industry and traced the history of organized labor's efforts to unionize the steel workers.

Gary to Be Next.

When he finished the committee adjourned until next Wednesday, at which time E. H. Gary, chairman of the United States Steel corporation, has promised to appear.

"The right to be heard is what the steel workers are asking above all else," Gompers said. "The right to speak with their employers through their own representatives, to have some voice in determining conditions under which they work.

"The right of workers to association has been denied, denied with all the power and influence and wealth of the steel corporation, denied by brutal and unwarrantable means.

"It has been said that most of the men taking part in this strike are of foreign birth and not naturalized citizens. That may be and no doubt is true. The largest proportion of steel corporation employees are of foreign birth, but these men were brought here by the companies.

"There was for years a systematic effort to bring in these gangs from Europe. There was a systematic effort to eliminate Americans. They have a harvest to reap now. These steel companies brought about the state of which they now complain.

Hours Made Abnormally Long.

"Under the efforts of the steel corporation the hours of labor were always abnormally long. They never seemed satisfied until they had their men toiling seven days a week, 365 days a year. When the shifts changed, from day to night, they got them working 24 hours a day.

"The right of association, the attempt to organize met with the sternest opposition by the steel corporation.

The appeals coming to us from their employees were for help in organizing. But most of the efforts were slaughtered by the detectives and the agencies in the company pay. More than 60 per cent of all the private detective agency effort in this country has been devoted to spying on employees, in mines and mills. They have been used as agents provocateurs to induce men to commit some overt act; to get them to strike too soon."

"In the steel industry," he continued, "men were discharged for merely talking of organization or for grumbling.

"There have been numbers of men watched so closely that when they rented a hall the proprietor was told to lock the doors against them. Their meetings on rented ground have been broken up. The men were run down, dispersed and some assaulted."

"Can you give instances of that last practice?" asked Senator Sterling (Rep.) of South Dakota.

"Yes, at McKeesport," Gompers responded. "Since this strike the offices of the iron and steel workers there have been closed against them.

Act to Prevent Strike Success.

"I suppose that has been done on the theory that collection of crowds woul create disorder," Senator Sterling remarked.

"I don't know the theory," Mr. Gompers said. "But I do know the purpose. It was to prevent the leaders from counseling with the men and making the strike effective."

Only in the event of war, the labor leader declared, should the rights of free speech and assembly be restricted. They should not be, he said, for a "privateering corporation."

"I know that many of the public authorities in districts of Pennsylvania are under the direct domination of the United States Steel corporation," the witness declared, pounding the table.

"The whole conduct of the strike in Pennsylvania shows," Mr. Gompers asserted, "that whatever helps the corporation against the workers will have the support of Pennsylvania authorities."

China Declares War Ended.

Peking, Sept. 25.—A mandate issued by President Hsu Shih Chang formally declares the state of war between China and Germany at an end.

CASUALTY TOTALS ARE CALLED FINAL

LIST BROUGHT HOME BY GENERAL PERSHING HAS BEEN REVISED MANY TIMES.

THE DEATHS NUMBER 77,476

Nearly All Those Who Gave Up Their Lives Are Buried in France—Splendid Showing Made by the Medical Branch.

By JAMES P. HORNADAY.

Washington.—Gen. John J. Pershing brought home with him from France casualty totals which represent the final researches of the thousands of men employed in the work of investigating the casualty lists. Additional casualty lists will be made public from time to time as long as there are American soldiers in Europe or in Asia, and until peace is formally declared they will be credited to the great war. The totals that are now available may be regarded as final, so far as actual participation of the American troops in the war are concerned.

According to the figures which General Pershing brought back with him 77,476 soldiers of the United States have been buried in foreign lands since the United States entered the war. More than 76,000 of these men are buried in France. The others have found resting places in Siberia, in England, in Italy and in Germany.

Of the 77,476 men of the expeditionary forces who have not returned 34,575 were killed in action, 13,957 died from wounds received in action, 23,655 died of disease, and 5,289 died from accident. It has been the history of nearly all wars that the toll of disease was greater than the toll of battle, but it will be observed that so far as the expeditionary forces were concerned the number killed in battle exceeded by nearly 11,000 the number who died from disease. If the number killed in action be consolidated with the number who died from wounds, the toll in battle is twice as great as the toll of disease.

Credit to the Medical Branch.

In this connection it may be remarked that General Pershing since he returned to this country has given unstinted credit to the medical branch of the army for the work it did throughout the war. The American expeditionary forces, official comparisons show, were the healthiest army that ever went forth to represent a country. It is a notable fact, too, so army officers say, that the health of the expeditionary forces improved as time went on. If the forces had not suffered from the epidemic which prevailed a year ago the record for healthfulness would have been even more remarkable that it is, assert officers.

The longest casualty list that has been placed on file in the war department for preservation for all time contains the names of the men who were wounded in action, but who survived those wounds. On this list as it stands today are 214,421 names. This brings the total casualties of the expeditionary forces up to 291,897. The official reports show that nearly 86 per cent of the men wounded in action returned to duty.

During the period the expeditionary forces were actually engaged in hostilities the daily casualty lists contained the names of many men who were reported as missing in action. During some periods of the war this list of names reached up into the thousands. The bureau of searchers organized by General Pershing did its work so effectively that at this time there are on the rolls of the war department, out of the millions of men who entered the army for the emergency, the names of only two men who were listed as missing in action. The department has hope that even yet it may ascertain the fate of these men.

Bodies May Be Left There.

With the return of General Pershing and his staff to the United States the question as to what the government will ultimately do about the bodies of the 77,476 men who were buried abroad attracts more attention. It is not possible at this time to foreshadow the plan that will eventually be followed. About the time the armistice was signed the war department announced that bodies would not be brought home unless relatives insisted on it. Later on that announcement was modified slightly by a statement that the department hoped everybody concerned would be willing to acquiesce in a plan to leave the bodies of the heroes over there. So far as the war department is concerned the matter rests about there. Congress has from time to time indicated that it might legislate on the subject, that it might order the bodies brought home on request of relatives.

In the meantime the graves commission which General Pershing created has, according to the testimony of many Americans who have been over the ground, done splendid work in assembling the bodies of the soldiers into central cemeteries in France and the marking of graves.

Federal Employees' Union.

During recent weeks a considerable number of congressmen have taken the position in public addresses that the employees of the federal government should not be permitted to organize. In spite of the opposition that has been voiced, the national federation of federal employees continues to grow. It now has more than 50,000 members, and organizers were recently dispatched from headquarters here to every state with instructions to attempt to enroll all federal employees in the union.

Luther C. Steward, president of the organization, asserts that it is working for the following things: A living wage for all government employees; retirement with pay for all superannuated employees; standarization of duties and wages and automatic increase in pay based on merit; a federal personnel board, with authority to adjust salaries and conditions of employment as circumstances warrant; equal pay for equal work for government employees, men and women; equal suffrage; greater political freedom for federal employees; a real merit system, including a non-partisan civil service commission to succeed the present bi-partisan commission, and a training school where all government employees may be given an opportunity to study all executive positions, this school to be maintained by the federal government.

Its Influence on Congress.

Something like 30,000 government employees here have become members of the organization within the last fifteen months. They are exerting influence on congress. To this influence may be traced the defeat of legislation recently proposed to lengthen the working hours of government employees without increase in pay; the enactment of a law giving a 10 per cent annual increase in salary to all government employees here receiving $1,200 or less and an increase of 5 per cent for all government employees receiving from $1,200 to $1,800 a year; the enactment of legislation providing for a flat increase of $10 a month for all employees receiving up to $2,500 a year; legislation providing for the creation of a joint committee on reclassification of salaries in the departments, a commission that is now at work.

The objectors to the government employees' organizing have as a rule voiced the fear that the time would come when the organized employees would strike. The present officers of the organization say no such danger or possibility exists. It is asserted that a vast majority of the employees who have joined the federal union were assured by the officers of the union that a strike against the government would never be called. Nevertheless there is a good deal of uneasiness among members of congress over the possibility of the government's being embarrassed by a general strike of its employees at some time in the future.

To Check Automobile Thefts.

The federal government proposes to re-enforce the states in their efforts to put a stop to the theft of automobiles. Congress, the committee on judiciary of the house of representatives says, is the only power competent to legislate on this rapidly growing evil, and has reported a bill which, it is believed, will get through each house uncontested. The proposed legislation based on the principle that congress has the right to exercise any kind of power over automobiles in interstate commerce, that is to say automobiles that move from one state to another.

Thieves steal automobiles and take them from one state to another and ofttimes have associates in this crime who receive and sell the stolen cars. Every state has a law on the subject, according to the house committee on judiciary, these laws have proved inadequate to meet the evil. A large percentage of the thieves escape, and thousands of stolen machines are never recovered because, so it is asserted, the stolen machines are rushed from the state in which they are stolen into another state. The advocates of federal legislation on the subject point out that the loss to the people of the United States by reason of this stealing amounts to hundreds of thousands of dollars every year and is getting worse.

Theft Insurance Up 100 Per Cent.

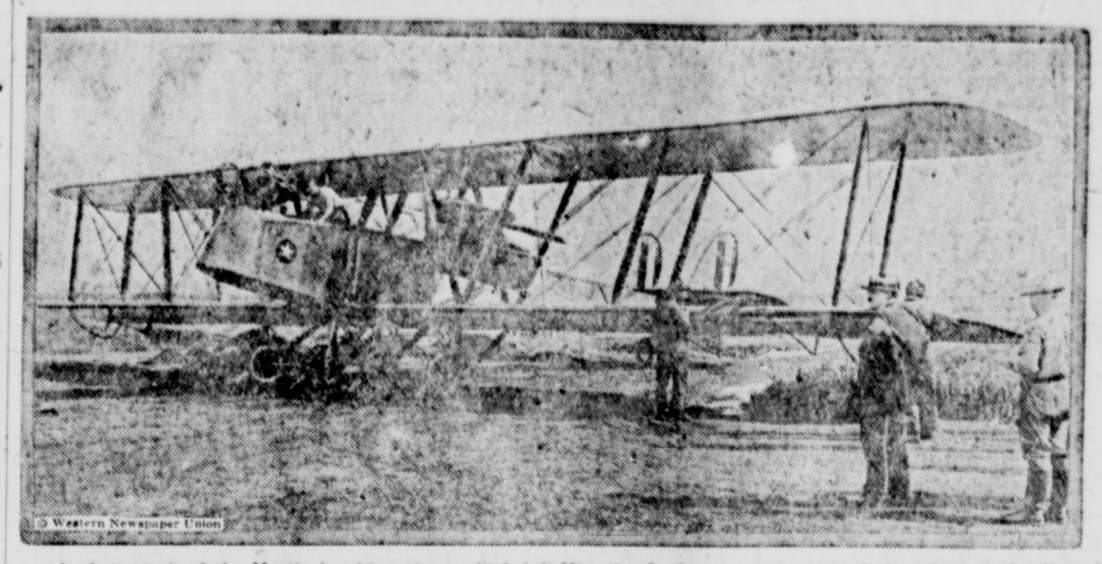
It is also asserted in support of the proposed legislation that it is getting so now it is difficult for the owners of the cheaper cars to obtain theft insurance due to the great loss that insurance companies have sustained. The judiciary committee points out that during the last year automobile theft insurance on the cheaper classes of cars has increased 100 per cent. The committee says that automobile thieves who make a specialty of this crime do not steal many of the higher priced cars, the reason being, of course, that they are not so easily sold.

During the calendar year 1918, 22,273 cars were reported stolen in 18 western and middle western cities. The city of Detroit, Mich., headed the list with 2,637 cars stolen; Chicago came second with 2,611, and St. Louis third with 2,241. Kansas City led in cars stolen and not recovered, 46 per cent. St. Louis was second with 40 per cent of stolen cars lost absolutely.

The purpose of the federal automobile law is to suppress crime in interstate commerce. The house committee on judiciary holds that automobiles admittedly are tangible property, capable of being transmitted in interstate commerce. According to the committee, no good reason exists why congress, invested with the power to regulate commerce among the several states, should not provide that such commerce should not be polluted by the carrying of stolen property from one state to another.

The governors of several states and the police authorities of a large number of cities have advised the committee on the judiciary of the house of representatives that federal legislation dealing with stolen automobiles would be welcome.

MAKING AN AIR TRIP AROUND THE EDGE OF THE U. S.



A photograph of the Martin bombing plane which left Mineola, L. I., on a trip around the edge of the United States. Lieut. Col. R. S. Hartz and four men comprise the crew. They will continue to the Pacific coast and return via southern California.

Dr. Powers' Addresses

(Continued from last week)

In last week's Citizen a glimpse was given of the earlier lectures of Dr. H. H. Powers, who so ably addressed us throughout the week. This birds-eye view is now continued. On Wednesday night, the 24th, the topic was, "Japan and the Far East." The contrast between Japan and China was made impressive. The former has a very efficient government, and the people are on the alert to keep well abreast with the most advanced thought and material improvements of the day. The latter has almost no central government, and the authorties of the various local units have no care beyond the needs close at hand. The mass of the people are unprogressive and seemingly almost destitute of national patriotism. Much of Doctor Powers' lecture was devoted to showing from the map the great importance of the Shantung Peninsula with its million or so of people, now controlled by Japan, and the most valuable and densely populated part of the Chinese Empire. It is of strategic importance as commanding the approach to the Pechili Gulf, into which flows the Hwangho and other rivers which drain most of the great empire. How the Japanese got this possession into their hands, how they have improved it, and what terms they will demand as the price of turning it back to China, are points of vital interest. The speaker gave his hearers much food for thought upon this live Eastern question.

Dr. Powers' lecture of Thursday morning, in the Main Chapel, was upon "Turkey and the Near East." It is a matter for regret that a brief statement of the facts presented is all that is practicable. The Turkish Empire has been the scene of some of the most revolting crimes of all history. The treatment of the Armenian Christians beggars description. Yet the individual Turk is not generally a vicious person. But the government has been inefficient in the extreme. Constantinople is in some respects the most important city in the world. It is impregnable. The region immediately about it controls the immense commerce passing through the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles, the most inmportant of all water channels. Through them the vast wheat crops of Southern Russia have been going out to feed the world. Before the war twelve thousand heavily laden merchant vessels passed through in a year. With Turkey in the war, on the side of the Central Powers, this trade was stopped. Untold quantities of grain have been piled up, along the coast of the Black Sea, and left to rot, while multitudes have starved.

For many a day the intelligence of the earth has agreed that the inefficient Turk ought to be dislodged from his point of vantage and his empire of unrelated and discordant peoples broken in pieces. In times past the jealousies of each other, on the part of progressive nations, has prevented this happy consummation. But now the empire, so long a curse to mankind, suddenly falls to pieces. The British have conquered the valleys of the Euphrates and Tigris rivers and in two years have done more toward preparing for the re-fertilization of that once garden spot than has been done for two thousand years before. That vast Arabian peninsula is inhabitated by people not at all friendly to the oppressive Turkish government. Much of it is barren, but a ribbon on the south and along the Red Sea is fertile. Here has been set up a new nation, Hedjaz. It contains the sacred cities, Mecca and Medina, original seat of the Mohammedan religion. The headship of that religion, which was usurped by the Turkish Sultan, will be restored to the lineal descendants of Mahomet. Greece is to receive a considerable increase of territory, in Europe and Asia, where the Greek stock of inhabitants predominates, thus paving the way for some renewal of Greece's ancient glory. But who shall be given the solemn task of policing that priceless waterway, meaning so much for the world's commerce and the future of mankind? Russia, if clothed and in its right mind, would shout "I, of course." But there would be a chorus of opposition, as it would make Russia overshadowingly great. Great Britain is already overburdened, as the world's Chief of Police, does not want this job and ought not be asked to take it. Germany long has been casting covetous glances in that direction; but to trust Germany with the control of Constantinople and the Dardanelles is unthinkable. Who then? The speaker defers his answer until the night address.

On Thursday night Doctor Powers gave a lyceum address, a small admittance fee being charged. His topic was "America and World Leadership." Before the war our country was rapidly forging its way to a position of national leadership. What was before coming gradually, now has come as if by miracle. While other nations have been impoverished by the war we have grown rich. The cost of the war, for our government, approximates thirty billions of dollars—thirty thousand millions! The figures stagger us. But the money paid out has gone to our own citizens. In considering the expenses of other governments, it is to be remembered that much of the money expended has gone abroad, most of it to the United States. Before the war we were owing abroad ten thousand millions of dollars. This has been reversed, and more than ten thousand millions are due to us. On the other hand, the cost to Great Britain of this war has been one-third of all its wealth. The cost to France has been two-thirds. The whole world, excepting possibly Japan, has agents in this country seeking to negotiate loans. We are the purse holders of the human race!

The physical force once required to carry on great enterprises, and to produce wealth, was chiefly human muscle. Now it is the black giant reposing in the bosom of the earth, and his name is COAL! So far as we know our country has half the coal of the whole globe. The Anglo-Saxon race possesses two-thirds of the total amount. All the Latin peoples together have less than one percent as much. Our domain is so broad and our soil so fertile that it has been estimated that this country could support fifteen hundred millions of people, almost the present population of the earth. Many countries cannot much longer feed their own people. England will have to let five millons of her inhabitants go, and Germany twelve millions, before they can become self-supporting. There is sadness in the contemplation of the passing of the scepter of leadership from Europe.

A comparatively small number police the world. Three fourths of the human family cannot keep order at home without outside help. Great Britain has chiefly performed this service, in the past, but has given notice that it cannot do so permanently. The changes in modern life require an increase in the forces used for restraining evil. Central Asia is a storm center. The vast hordes of semi-civilized East are pressing hard upon the higher civilization of the West. It is still true that force and not arguments keep order. Even in Boston, with its vaunted culture, it required only fifteen minutes of absence of policemen to set a mob to destroying property and lawless women to snatching goods from the stores. There is a loud call upon us to take into our hands the key to those vast regions of Asia and Europe having their only outlet to the sea and foreign ports through that wonderful natural canal so easily guarded by queenly Constantinople sitting by its side. We may see no selfish interest luring us to the task. But we are called upon to serve the world. Let us do our part, according to the advantages placed in our hands; but let us decide for ourselves upon our plan of action. America and Americans ought to study carefully the needs of all lands and contribute our best efforts accordingly, with a devotion to human welfare which is world-including.

Doctor Powers' discussion of the League of Nations project, now before the U. S. Senate and the country, was of special interest. Different phases of the subject were elucidated in his successive morning talks, which can best be considered together.

He first placed before his hearers, on the blackboard, a classified list of the nations of the world. The five "Great Powers," supposed to practically control the League, are America, Britain, France, Italy, and Japan. Germany stands by itself, as the one great nation, still feared and possibly not to be admitted to the League. The five self-governing colonies of the British Empire, Australia, Canada, India, New Zealand, and South Africa, each to be given a vote in the League Assembly, were next named. Then followed a list of eight powers generally recognized as civilized and to be depended on to fulfill their treaty obligations. Next he gave a formidable array of forty-one independent states, each to be given a voice and a vote in the Assembly, so-called, but either so poor, so unsettled, or so unreliable that treaty contracts with them separately could scarcely be trusted. Then we had our attention called to a few diminutive states, scarcely equal to an average township, yet to be counted in, because admittedly independent.

The proposed League Government was explained in detail. The Executive Council, of nine members, is to contain one each from the above-named five great powers, together with four others to be chosen by the Assembly. For the present the four favored states are to be Spain, Belgium, Greece, and Brazil. But we were reminded that it will be possible for the Assembly and Council sometime to elect other members of the Council and thus overcome the controlling influence of the five leading powers, into whose hands the destinies of the world are supposed to be placed. Add to all this the fact that disagreements already are springing up among the "Big Five," and open hostilities at other points, and the solemnity of an entrance into the League at once becomes apparent.

Doctor Powers feels quite sure that, granting that the League really goes into effect, Germany will soon be admitted. On account of its size and importance it soon would be given a place in the Executive Council. The small neutral states adjacent to Germany and in large measure dependent upon it would surely favor Germany in this matter. Germany's proven genius for intrigue would come into play. "The leopard has not changed his spots." No means would be neglected to win over the weak states to Germany's interests, and each of these insignificantly small nationalities would have its vote in the Assembly and be equal there to the greatest world power. Our distinguished speaker felt certain that in time the inner Council will be increased. He fears that the tendency to arrange in groups, already quite apparent, will simply give us, in another form, the same "balance of power" situation which has existed in former years. There are signs of an alignment of Italy and Japan against America, Britain and France. Naturally Germany will gravitate toward Italy and Japan. More serious still is the fact that France, now an ally of Great Britain, seems less closely joined thereto than some time ago. If we are to have the three great nations, America, Britain and France, in close alliance, on the one hand, and on the other Germany, Italy and Japan similarly united, and each party on the alert to win the weaker powers to its side, the chances for permanent peace may not be improved by the League.

But Doctor Powers by no means considered the situation hopeless. He did us a great service in bringing out some of the difficulties of the situation into bold relief. The foundation upon which we shall build our subsequent opinions has been broadened. Any who were ready to accept with enthusiasm the first idealistic draft of a constitution for a League of Nations will be more charitable toward those who demanded time for taking the sober second thought and the judicious third one before taking a stand upon a matter of so vital concern. Assuming that there is to be a League, in a somewhat modified form, Doctor Powers gave his views as to how we may hope to derive from it some lasting good. The United States and Great Britain must be friends forever. Upon no one thing does the future of the world so much depend. We are the hope of mankind. Belligerent states will hesitate about fighting, if these two mighty powers unite in saying, "Peace, be still." France, though somewhat different in temperament, must be held in close alliance. To this end there must be tactfulness used. There must be special treaty inside the League; not secret but known to the world. Finally Germany, a regenerated Germany, must be made a friend. World peace is not to be secured by continuing forever, with reference to a nationality so strong and aspiring, a policy of repression. Germany is needed as a buffer against the still dangerous farther East. We will unite in hoping that under God's leadership, the projected league may yet be made a boon to coming generations.—Le Vant Dodge.

SENATE CALLS LEADERS IN BIG STEEL STRIKE

Committee to Quiz Gary, Fitzpatrick and Other Principals in Industrial Crisis.

Washington, Sept. 25.—Investigation of the strike of steel workers with a view to determining whether federal remedial action is possible will be made here by the senate labor committee.

Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the board of the United States Steel corporation, and John Fitzpatrick, chairman of the committee for the organization of the steel workers, were summoned by telegraph to testify before the committee immediately after the senate without a roll call adopted a resolution by Senator Kenyon (Rep.) of Iowa, authorizing the inquiry.

Senator Kenyon, who is chairman of the investigating committee, said a quick inquiry was planned so that a report could be made to the senate without delay.

PLAN EQUAL CAMPAIGN VOICE

Democrats at Atlantic City Meeting Consider Ranking North, West and South With East.

Atlantic City, N. J., Sept. 27.—Decentralization of campaign work which would give the north, west and south an equal voice with the east wns one of the big questions to come before the executive committee of the Democratic national committee in session here. The plan was said virtually to be assured of adoption. It contemplates the division of the country into four zones, as follows: Eastern, to include New England and the middle Atlantic states, with headquarters in New York; Southern, including the southeastern states, with headquarters in Washington; Middle Western, including the central states, with headquarters probably in Butte, Mont., and the Western zone, comprising the Pacific coast and the southwest, with headquarters in Seattle or Portland. Other matters to be taken up are plans to organize the women of the country by states and for the financing of the Democratic presidential committee next year.

GREEN FANCY

by GEORGE BARR McCUTCHEON

Author of "GRAUSTARK," "THE HOLLOW OF HER HAND," "THE PRINCE OF GRAUSTARK," ETC.

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SYNOPSIS.

CHAPTER I—Thomas K. Barnes, wealthy New Yorker, on a walking trip through New England, is caught in a storm miles from his destination. At a crossroads point he meets a girl in the same plight. While they discuss the situation an automobile, sent to meet the girl, arrives and Barnes is given a lift to Hart's tavern, while the girl is taken on to her destination, which she tells Barnes is a place called Green Fancy.

CHAPTER II—At the tavern Barnes falls in with a stranded troupe of "barnstorming" actors, headed by Lyndon Rushcroft, and becomes interested in them.

CHAPTER III—As the storm grows, Barnes finds himself worrying over the safety of the girl, traveling over the mountain roads at what he considers dangerous speed. He learns that Green Fancy is something of a house of mystery. Two mounted men leave the tavern in a manner which arouses Barnes' curiosity.

CHAPTER IV—He meets "Miss Thackeray," leading lady of the stranded theatrical troupe, who is acting as chambermaid. That night he is aroused by the bringing of a dying man to the tavern, one of the two who had ridden away a short time before. They tell of finding the dead body of the other man. Both had been shot.

CHAPTER V—The wounded man, registered at the tavern as Andrew Paul, dies, and Barnes is informed he must not leave until after the inquest. O'Dowd and De Soto, guests at Green Fancy, visit the tavern, apparently much mystified over the affair.

CHAPTER VI—Barnes advances Rushcroft money sufficient to release the company from its embarrassing position, thereby becoming its official backer. He visits Green Fancy, and in the grounds meets his acquaintance of the night before, finding her a girl of surprising beauty.

CHAPTER VII—She seems not to be desirous of recognizing him, and turns away. O'Dowd appears and in apparently friendly fashion escorts Barnes (who feels he is unwelcome) from the grounds.

CHAPTER VIII—Miss Thackeray warns Barnes that a man stopping at the tavern, ostensibly a book agent, had searched his baggage in his absence. O'Dowd comes to the tavern and with Barnes and others goes over the scene of the previous night's shooting. Barnes is invited to dinner at Green Fancy.

CHAPTER IX—His acquaintance of the storm is introduced as Miss Cameron. The makeup of the house party, particularly a man introduced to him as "Loeb," and the number of menservants about the place, somewhat astonishes Barnes.

CHAPTER X—Miss Cameron informs him she is a prisoner in the house, appealing to him for aid and binding him to secrecy. In conversation with the chauffeur who drives him back to the tavern, Barnes becomes convinced there is a conspiracy of moment hatching at Green Fancy.

CHAPTER XI—At breakfast the supposed book agent introduces himself as Sprouse, a government secret agent. Sprouse tells Barnes he is there to watch the party at Green Fancy, describing them as refugees from a country overrun by the Germans. He asserts that "Miss Cameron" is a relative of the former ruler of the devastated country and that she or "Loeb" have with them the crown jewels, of enormous value, which Sprouse would recover.

CHAPTER XII—Barnes agrees to accompany Sprouse on a nocturnal visit to Green Fancy, Sprouse with the object of securing the jewels, and Barnes with the hope of rescuing "Miss Cameron."

CHAPTER XIII—They enter the grounds in safety, Sprouse overcoming two men evidently on guard. Reaching the house, Barnes sends up, by means of a fishing rod carried by Sprouse, a note to "Miss Cameron," informing her of their intention to enter the house. She tries to dissuade them, but Sprouse climbs to her room and goes through it on a quest for the crown jewels and state papers.

"Say, Mr. Barnes," said Miss Thackeray, several hours later, coming upon him in the hall, "I guess I'll have to ask you to explain a little. She's a nice, pretty girl, and all that, but she won't open her lips about anything.

"How Is She? Is She Resting? Does She Seem—"

She says you will do the talking. I'm a good sport, you know, and not especially finicky, but I'd hate to—"

"How is she? Is she resting? Does she seem—"

"Well, she's stretched out on my bed with my best nightie on, and she seems to be doing as well as could be expected," said Miss Thackeray dryly.

"Has she had coffee and—"

"I am going after it now. It seems that she is in the habit of having it in bed. I wish I had her imagination. It would be great to imagine that all you have to do is to say, 'I think I'll have coffee and rolls and one egg' sent up, and then go on believing your wish would come true. Still, I don't mind. She seems so nice and pathetic, and in trouble, and I—"

"Thank you, Miss Thackeray. If you will see that she has her coffee I'll—I'll wait for you here in the hall and try to explain. I can't tell you everything at present—not without her consent—but what I do tell will be sufficient to make you think you are listening to a chapter of a dime novel."

* * * * * *

He had already taken Putnam Jones into his confidence. He saw no other way out of the new and somewhat extraordinary situation.

His uneasiness increased to consternation when he discovered that Sprouse had not yet put in an appearance. What had become of the man? He could not help feeling, however, that somehow the little agent would suddenly pop out of the chimney in his room, or sneak in through a crack under the door—and laugh at his fears.

Shortly before the noon hour, Peter Ames halted the old automobile from Green Fancy in front of the Tavern and out stepped O'Dowd, followed by no less a personage than the pseudo Mr. Loeb. There were a number of traveling bags in the tonneau of the car.

Catching sight of Barnes, the Irishman shouted a genial greeting.

"The top of the morning to ye. You remember Mr. Loeb, don't you? Mr. Curtis' secretary. Mr. Loeb is leaving us for a few days on business. Good morning, Mr. Boneface," he called out to Putnam Jones who approached at that juncture. "We are sadly in want of gasoline."

Barnes caught the look that the Irishman shot at him out of the corner of his eye.

"Perhaps you'd better see that the scoundrels don't give us short measure, Mr. Loeb," said O'Dowd. Loeb hesitated for a second, and then, evidently in obedience to a command from the speaker's eye, moved off to where Peter was opening the intake.

O'Dowd lowered his voice. "Barnes, I let you off last night, and I let her off as well. In return, I ask you to hold your tongue until the man down there gets a fair start. A day's start and—"

"Are you in danger, too, O'Dowd?"

"To be sure—but I love it. I can always squirm out of tight places."

"I would not deliberately put you in jeopardy, O'Dowd."

"See here, I am going back to that house up yonder. There is still work for me there. What I'm after now is to get him on the train at Hornville. I'll be here again at four o'clock, on me word of honor. Trust me, Barnes."

"Do you mean to say that you are coming back here to run the risk of being—"

"We've had word that the government has men on the way. Why, hang it all, Barnes, don't you know who it was that engineered that whole business last night?"

Barnes smiled. "I do. He is a secret agent from the embassy—"

"Secret granny!" almost shouted O'Dowd. "He is the slickest, cleverest crook that ever drew the breath of life. And he's got away with the jewels, for which you can whistle in vain, I'm thinking."

"For heaven's sake, O'Dowd—" began Barnes, his blood like ice in his veins.

"But don't take my word for it. Ask her—upstairs there, God bless her!—ask her if she knows Chester Naismith. She'll tell ye, my bucko. He's been standing guard outside her window for the past three nights. He's—"

"Now I know you are mistaken," cried Barnes, a wave of relief surging over him. "He has been in this tavern every night—"

"Sure he has. But answer me, did ye ever see him here after eleven in the evening? You did not—not until last night, anyhow. In the struggle he had with Nicholas last night he was recognized. That's why poor old Nicholas is lying dead up there at the house now—and will have a decent burial unbeknownst to anybody but his friends."

"Good God, O'Dowd, you can't mean that he—he killed—"

"He stuck a knife in his neck. The dirty snake! And the chief trusted him as no crook ever was trusted before. In the name of God, Barnes, how did you happen to fall in with the villain?"

Barnes passed his hand over his brow, dazed. "He—he represented himself as a book agent," he mumbled, striving to collect himself. "Jones knew him. Said he had been around here for weeks. I—I—"

"That's the man," said O'Dowd, scowling. "He trotted all over the county, selling books. For the love of it, do ye think? Not much. He had other fish to fry, you may be sure. Barnes, if we ever lay hands on that friend of yours—well, he won't have to fry in hell. He'll be burnt alive. Thank God, my mind's at rest on one score. She didn't skip out with him. They all think he did. Not one of them suspects that she came away with you. There is plenty of evidence that she let him in through her window—"

"All ready, O'Dowd," called Loeb. "Come along, please."

"Coming," said the Irishman. "Don't blame yourself, old man. See you later, Barnes. So long!"

CHAPTER XVI.

The First Wayfarer Visits a Shrine, Confesses, and Takes an Oath.

How was he to find the courage to impart the appalling news to her? He was now convinced beyond all doubt that the so-called Sprouse had made off with the priceless treasure and that only a miracle could bring about its recovery. He realized to what extent he had been shaped into a tool to be used by the master craftsman. He saw through the whole Machiavellian scheme, and he was also now morally certain that Sprouse would have sacrificed him without the slightest hesitation.

In the event that anything went wrong with their enterprise, the man would have shot him dead and earned the gratitude and commendation of his associates! He would have been glorified and not crucified by his friends.

With a heavy heart he mounted the stairs. At the top he paused to deliberate. Would it not be better to keep her in ignorance? What was to be gained by revealing to her the— But Miss Thackeray was luring him on to destruction. She stood outside the door and beckoned. Then she closed the door from the outside, and Barnes was alone with the cousin of kings and queens and princes.

"I feared you had deserted me," she said, holding out her hand to him as he strode across the room.

"I saw no occasion to disturb your rest," he mumbled.

"I have been peeping," she said, looking at him searchingly. "Where is Mr. Loeb going, Mr. Barnes?"

"O'Dowd says he is to be gone for a few days on business," he equivocated.

"He will not return," she said quietly. "He is a coward at heart. Oh, I know him well," she went on, scorn in her voice.

"Was I wrong in not trying to stop him?" he asked.

She pondered this for a moment. "No," she said, but he caught the dubious note in her voice. "It is just as well, perhaps, that he should disappear. His flight today spares—but we are more interested in the man Sprouse. Has he returned?"

"No, Miss Cameron," said he ruefully. And then, without a single reservation, he laid bare the story of Sprouse's defection. When he inquired if she had heard of the man known as Chester Naismith, she confirmed his

He Was Known to Her as a Thief of International Fame.

worst fear by describing him as the guard who watched beneath her window. He was known to her as a thief of international fame.

"You were no match for Chester Naismith. Do not look so glum. The shrewdest police officers in Europe have never been able to cope with him. Why should you despair?"

He sprang to his feet. "By gad, he hasn't got away with it yet," he grated. "I will run this scoundrel down if I have to devote the remainder of my life to the task."

She sighed. "Alas, I fear that I shall have to tell you a little more about this wonderful man you know as Sprouse. Six months ago the friends and supporters of the legitimate successor to my country's throne consummated a plan whereby the crown jewels and certain documents of state were surreptitiously removed from the palace vaults. Instead of depositing the treasure in Paris, it was sent to this country in charge of a group of men whose fealty could not be questioned. The man you know as Loeb is in reality my cousin. I have known him all my life. He is the youngest brother of the pretender to the throne, and a cousin of the prince who is held prisoner by the Austrians. This prince has a brother also, and it was to him that I was supposed to deliver the jewels. I traveled from New York, but not alone as you may suspect. I was carefully protected from the time I left my hotel there until—well, until I arrived in Boston.

"While there I received a secret message from friends in Canada directing me to go to Spanish Falls, where I would be met and conducted by Prince Sebastian himself to the place called Green Fancy, which was near the Canadian border. A safe escort would be provided for us, and we would be on British soil within a few hours after our meeting. It is only necessary to add that when I arrived at Green Fancy I met Prince Ugo—and understood! I had carefully covered my tracks after leaving Boston. My real friends were, and still are, completely in the dark as to my movements, so skilfully was the trick managed.

"And now for Chester Naismith. It was he who, acting for the misguided loyalists and recommended by certain young aristocrats who by virtue of their own dissipations had come to know him as a man of infinite resourcefulness and daring, planned and carried out the pillaging of the palace vaults. Almost under the noses of the foreign guards he succeeded in obtaining the jewels. No doubt he could have made off with them at that time, but he shrewdly preferred to have them brought to America by some one else. It would have been impossible for him to dispose of them in Europe. You see how cunning he is?

"He was no doubt thwarted in his design to waylay me on the road from Spanish Falls by a singular occurrence in this tavern. He was attacked in his room here, overpowered, bound and gagged by two men. He knew the men. They were thieves as clever and as merciless as himself. They too were watching for me. I do not know how these men learned of my intention to come to Green Fancy."

"They came to the Tavern four or five days before your arrival at Green Fancy," Barnes interrupted. "Sprouse told me that they were secret service men from abroad and that he was working with them. My theory is this, and I think it is justified by events: The men were really secret agents, sent here to watch the movements of the gang up there. They came upon Sprouse and recognized him. On the day mentioned they overpowered him and forced him to reveal certain facts connected with affairs at Green Fancy. Possibly he led them to believe that you were one of the conspirators. They waited for your arrival and then risked the hazardous trip to Green Fancy. They were discovered and shot."

"I believe you are right," she cried.

"Then we have accounted for Mr. Sprouse, and I am no longer interested in the unraveling of the mystery surrounding the deaths of Roon and Paul," said Barnes. "There is nothing to keep me here any longer, Miss Cameron. I suggest that you allow me to escort you at once to your friends, wherever they—"

She was opposed to this plan. While there was still a chance that Sprouse might be apprehended in the neighborhood, or the possibility of his being caught by the relentless pursuers, she declined to leave.

"Then, I shall also stay," said he promptly, and was repaid by the tremulous smile she gave him. He was helplessly in love with this beautiful cousin of kings and queens. And when he thought of kings and queens he realized that beyond all question his love was hopeless.

(Continued next week)

CONTROL 16,000 MILES OF PHONES

United States Army Perfects Fine Telephone System in Occupied Territory.

HANDLE 15,000 CALLS DAILY

Enables Commanding General to Keep Hand on Pulse of Army—Operators Speak English, French and German.

Coblenz.—At the time the Americans began withdrawing from Germany the United States army had perfected one of the finest telephone systems in Europe. From the headquarters of the third army in Coblenz fifty long-distance lines had been set up and it is possible for the commanding general to sit in his office and talk with American officers in London, Berlin, Vienna, Rotterdam, Brussels, Antwerp, Paris and various other European points.

The army of occupation has a telephone system closely resembling the best commercial system in the United States. On the top floor of the headquarters building in Coblenz a nine-position switchboard was installed soon after the Americans reached the Rhine. Scattered throughout Coblenz are twenty private branch exchanges of the various units of headquarters. Connected to this system are more than four hundred "subscribers" in addition to the fifty long-distance lines.

16,000 Miles of Wire.

Within the German occupied area there has been established by the signal corps under the direction of Col. Parker Hitt, chief signal officer, a network of wires connecting the various units of the third army. Direct lines connect with all the corps and divisions, approximately 16,000 miles of wire being in service.

This extensive plant has not, however, been built by the third army, but consists almost altogether of the German lines taken over by the signal corps and so arranged as to meet the needs of the army. Sufficient circuits were left, however, for the civilian population to carry on their business.

More than 15,000 calls are registered daily on the Coblenz switchboard. With the establishment of an exchange in Coblenz it was necessary to employ operators who could speak English, French and German. The fifteen operators on duty in Coblenz are all members of the women's telephone corps and have been in the service more than a year. The chief operator, Miss Helen Cook, was a former employee of the American Telephone and Telegraph company of New York. Previous to joining the American expeditionary force, Miss Cook spent six years as instructor for the Bell system in offices in Chicago, Minneapolis, Omaha, Cleveland, Detroit and Memphis.

"Doodlebug" Code Name.

The word "Doodlebug" is the code name of the third army switchboard in Coblenz, the corps and divisions also retaining the code names that were assigned them during the war. On the back of a twenty-page telephone directory issued by the third army the artist's conception of a "doodlebug" has been reproduced in the shape of a bug made up of a combination of sabres, rifles and an aerial bomb.

All the apparatus, including switchboards, telephone instruments, and, in fact, everything excepting the wires, is of American manufacture and is to be taken out when the Americans in force say good-by to the Rhine and start for France and home.

TO MAKE JOBS FOR CRIPPLES

Australian Government Buys American Invention to Provide Employment for Returned Soldiers.

Menominee, Mich.—A one-armed man operating the newly invented Lloyd loom so impressed Hon. G. M. S. McNeilage, member of the Australian legislature, during a trip through the Lloyd Manufacturing company's plant here that arrangements were completed by cable whereby the Australian government pays $250,000 for rights to use the machine as well as Lloyd's new method of production. They will only be used in giving employment to returned and crippled soldiers and sailors.

The Lloyd loom is the first mechanical device ever made which will weave reed or fiber for baby carriages, furniture or baskets. From the very earliest time—even when Moses was found in the bullrushes, tucked into a hand-made reed basket—these articles have been woven by hand. Marshall B. Lloyd struggled many years over the task while scores of others failed. Success has finally come in a machine which will weave these fabrics thirty times faster than the most skilled hand-worker can, and with much greater perfection.

Held in Swindle Conspiracy.

Chicago, Sept. 10. — Charles W. French, the "brains" of a $3,000,000 "swindle trust," which was raided in the Majestic hotel, and six of his assistants who were arrested at the same time were arraigned before Judge Charles F. McKinley and held on charges of conspiracy. French's bond was fixed at $15,000 and those of the other men at $10,000.

TAXPAYERS OF KENTUCKY

It's Your Pocket Books That Pay the Bills

PROMISE

From the Democratic State Platform, 1915—"We favor RIGID ECONOMY in the administration of the State's affairs to the end that the people may receive a maximum of service at a minimum of cost, and to that end we favor the IMMEDIATE ABOLITION OF ALL USELESS OFFICES, and the rendering of full and adequate service in every department of the State Governments."

PERFORMANCE

"RIGID ECONOMY"

NET RECEIPTS.		NET EXPENDITURES.	
Gov. Willson (Rep.) 44 months	$24,277,385.19	Gov. Willson (Rep.) 44 months	$24,046,310.56
Gov. Stanley 42 months	35,471,803.88	Gov. Stanley 42 months	36,260,429.01
Stanley's Excess	$11,194,418.69	Stanley's Excess	$12,214,118.45

Average Monthly Expenditures—Gov. Willson (Rep.) 44 months	$546,507.00
Average Monthly Expenditures—Gov Stanley 42 months	863,343.00
Stanley's Excess	$316,836.00

INTEREST-BEARING STATE WARRANTS OUTSTANDING.		INTEREST PAID ON STATE WARRANTS.	
End of Gov. Willson's term	$ 560,416.57	Fiscal year ending June 30, 1911 (Willson)	$ 51,369.31
June 30, 1919, Stanley Admin.	3,556,534.87	Fiscal year ending June 30, 1919 (Stanley)	271,790.91

"Abolition Of All Useless Offices"

Since Gov. Stanley came into office, 314 **new** office holders have been **added** to the State pay roll.

Black Could and Wouldn't Morrow Can and Will

CLEAN HOUSE AT FRANKFORT

Berea College Hospital

Best Equipment and Service at Lowest Cost. Wards for Men and for Women. Sun-Parlor, Private Rooms, Baths, Electric Service.

Surgery, Care in Child-birth, Eye, Nose and Ear
GENERAL PRACTICE

Come in and visit an establishment, which is a friend in need, and in reach of all the people.

ROBERT H. COWLEY, M.D., Physician
HARLAN DUDLEY, M.D., Physician
MRS. ANNA POWELL HACKETT, R.N., Superintendent
MRS. HELEN STEARN SHARPE, R.N., Assistant

CHANGE IN RATES

Beginning March 1, the rates for board and room of private patients will be $15 to $18 per week. The rates for patients cared for in the wards will remain the same—$1 per day.

By Order of Prudential Committee, Berea College

LOCAL PAGE

NEWS OF BEREA AND VICINITY, GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

Best Blacksmithing

Scientific horse shoeing, fine iron work and repairs of all descriptions at the College Blacksmith Shop, Main Street, north of The Citizen Office. ad.

EUGENE MOYNAHAN
Attorney-at-Law
Richmond, Ky.
Box 256
Collections, Rentals, and Real Estate. Office at present with Stephen D. Parrish. 12t

Baker & Logsdon, Dentists
Office Hours from 8 to 5.
Telephone No. 3. Berea, Ky.

L. & N. TIME TABLE

Northbound
Train No. 34— 3:38 a. m.
Train No. 38—12:50 p. m.
Train No. 32— 5:20 p. m.

Southbound
Train No. 31—12:46 a. m.
Train No. 33—12:25 p. m.
Train No. 37— 1:10 p. m.

Dr. J. D. Oldham, of El Campo, Texas, a graduate from Berea College in 1888, with his wife, Etta Ames Oldham, has departed, after a visit of several days with friends in Berea and vicinity.

Mr. E. R. East, a former student of Berea and employee of the Printing Department, has been spending some time visiting friends here.

Mr. Myron Grote of Vanceburg, called upon friends here one day this week. He too, was formerly with the College Press.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Flannery announce the marriage of their daughter, Susan Frances to Porter T. Stanford on Thursday, September 25. The ceremony will take place in the First Methodist Church in Berea. They will be at home to their friends after October 15th in Lorena, Texas.

Mrs. Alice VanMeter, Overley of Glendale, Ky., visited Mrs. Sallie Adams and family, last week.

Miss Grace Adams made a short visit with home folks last week.

Mrs. S. G. Anderson and her children have returned to their home in West Point, Miss., after a pleasant visit with home folks near Paint Lick.

Mrs. Green Hill and children, who have been making an extended visit with relatives in Berea, left Tuesday for their home at Scottsburg, Indiana. They were accompanied by Mrs. Hill's sister, Mrs. R. L. Moore, who will visit in their home for some time.

Mr. Luther Case, a former Berea student of the College Department, was visiting in town last week.

Mrs. Harry Coddington and two children of Roanoke, Virginia, have been visiting Mrs. Coddington's mother, Mrs. A. E. Todd.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Spence are the proud parents of a baby boy, who arrived last week. His name is Robert Luther.

Mrs. S. R. Combs and children of Lexington, Ky., spent last week in Berea with relatives.

Mr. D. G. Bales and children have recently moved to their property on Dixie Highway.

Mr. Ebb Wilson of Nicholasville visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Bender last week.

Mrs. E. Goodrich of Lexington was the welcome guest of Mr. and Mrs. Buster Maupin Sunday and Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. G. Durham are the happy parents of a boy, born September 25. He has been named William Edmund.

Mr. Otis C. Thomas motored from Liberty, Ky., to Berea, Saturday. He was the distinguished visitor of Miss Lou Elliott, teacher of the fifth grade at the Public School. Mr. Thomas returned Sunday evening.

Laura Jones' Millinery News

This week I am showing some wonderfully beautiful Pattern Hats from David Baird's, Louisville, at prices that will please you. Don't miss this week's display. Also I am making a

SPECIAL

on Sailors, Pressed Beavers, all shapes, Velvets, large or small.

Any Sailor at $3.50 to $4.00 while they last

We Sell Hats and Sell Them Right
Mrs. Laura Jones

PUBLIC SCHOOL NOTES
E. F. Dizney, Principal

Friday evening, 3 o'clock, October 10, Parent-Teachers' Association meets in the Public School Auditorium. Friends and patrons of the school are invited to come. At this meeting we expect County Superintendent B. F. Edwards and Prof. Harris, school supervisor. Also Doc Roberts is expected to be present with his famous violin that has won so many handsome prizes. It was this violin that carried away from Berea, August 15, the $50 prize at Old Fiddlers' Contest. Mr. Roberts' brother hopes to come with his violin.

It will be remembered by many how Mr. Roberts took that audience, off its feet with, "Turkey in the Straw." Come and hear him again.

The Principal attended the County Teachers' Asociation, Saturday, at Richmond.

A Miss Hunt, a returned Red Cross nurse, made a stirring appeal for the work of the Kentucky Illiteracy Commission. I hope we may hear her in Berea some time.

Misses Fairchild and DeBoard made a flying visit to the home of Miss DeBoard, at Level Green, Saturday and Sunday.

Some excitement prevails on Public School grounds as installation of playground material goes forward. Come and see the improvements.

You cannot frighten our children with measles and whooping cough, because most of them have had them before.

A few of the long-looked for school books have escaped the publishers' stock rooms and found their way to Madison County. The new course of study, however, has not emerged from Frankfort yet.

The Robinson Hospital is helping the patrons and teachers to guard the school children against epidemics and contagious diseases.

A Memorial Service for the young men of Berea and community who made the supreme sacrifice in the late war will be held at the Baptist Church, on Arbor Day, Friday, October 31. A tree will be planted and dedicated for each fallen hero, on the Public School grounds.

WITH THE CHURCHES

Dr. Hutchins' topic at 11:00 a.m., Sunday morning, at the Union Church, will be, "Christian Patience." The topic of the Thursday evening meeting will be, "Parental Responsibility."

DANGER WARNING TO FARMERS

Berea College has had an outbreak of hog cholera. It is now raging on the Dairy Farm across the creek on Scaffold Cane pike.

All farmers are warned not to go on the farm or let anybody from the farm walk over their land where hogs are kept or running.

The College is doing all that can be done to check the disease by burning all dead hogs, separating sick from well, and vaccinating.

Farmers are asked to watch their herd, and if hogs fail to eat or seem to be off from normal condition, they should be vaccinated.

See County Agent or write to State College of Agriculture for further information.

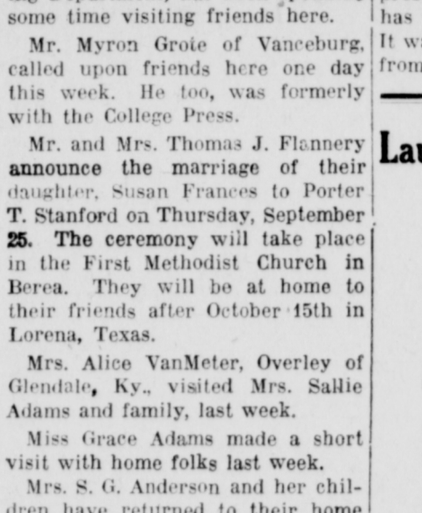
RED CROSS ITEMS

Our Executive Secretary was busy last week serving our boys who served in the late war.

Lapsed insurance can be re-instated within eighteen months of discharge by the payment of premium for the month of discharge and for the month of re-instatement—provided the applicant is in as good health as at the time of discharge.

We now have a U. S. Public Health Service examination at Richmond, Ky.

Victory buttons can be secured from this office for the boys who have done service overseas.



Quality Clothes

Shoes and Hats

J. M. Coyle & Co.

Chestnut Street Berea, Kentucky

See our line of Coats and Suits before you buy.

Jeffras Garments
Built on quality and workmanship.
They are Made to Fit

See our new display of **"Fitrite" Petticoats**

We have a complete line of fall dresses in all the new materials.

Sweaters, Skirts, Middy Suits, etc., latest things in blouses for fall and winter. Call and see us.

MRS. EVA WALDEN

COMMUNITY KITCHEN

The Community Kitchen will be in operation Saturday p.m., October 4th. All members of the Woman's Club who wish to take advantage of this enterprise which is being promoted by that club will be interested in this announcement. At five o'clock on that day, October 4th, meat loaf and salad dressing will be for sale. For a family of seven, the loaf will cost $0.54. The salad dressing will be $0.08 per capita. Any one wishing to purchase from the kitchen either mail the order or see personally Mrs. McAllister, Chairman of the Home Economics Committee of the Women's Club, or Margaret E. Dizney, by noon Friday, October 3rd. Furnish your own containers and bring them to Room 31. Industrial Building by noon Saturday, October 4, carefully labeled. By furnishing your own containers it will be possible to furnish the food at less cost. From 5:00 p.m. to 5:30 p.m. the food may be called for.

This Community Kitchen is run this month by the Second Year Home Science girls of the Vocational Department. They will give a copy of the recipes used, with cost tabulated, and also a suggested menu to accompany the food on sale.

Fish Millinery

The Fish creative ability is seen at its best in the present assemblage of models for street, afternoon and dress wear.

Their Dashing Style, their Delightful Air of Smartness, their High Quality of Workmanship, their Excellence of Material, and their Charm have won them a splendid reputation.

MODERATE PRICES

Mrs. Jennie B. Fish

FOR SALE

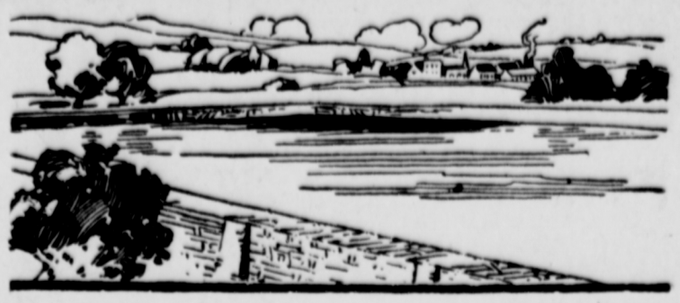
Any one wishing a nice 3-year-old pony, good driver, extra fast, and safe. Would sell buggy, pony and harness. See J. E. Dalton.

NOTICE
To the Taxpayers

You are requested and directed to see me at my office or my deputy, J. B. Arnett, at Arnett & Sons Store in Berea and give in your tax list on or before October 31.

BEN R. POWELL
Tax Commissioner Madison Co.
ad.-18.

For Sale:—O. I. C. Pigs, registered stock, in fine condition, weaned.
JAMES WATT RAINE



Making the Nation's Credit Liquid

RESERVOIR systems insure a steady water supply in every city and large town. The faucet is of very little value without the reservoir behind it.

The Federal Reserve Banking System is a simple and practical means of making the nation's credit liquid at all times.

As a member of that system, this bank is as independent of local conditions as it is humanly possible to make it.

BEREA NATIONAL BANK

CAPTAIN OSBORNE ADDRESSES
English Soldier Gives Address

Captain Osborne of the British Army gave an interesting and instructive address in the College Chapel on Wednesday evening of this week. He recounted the hardships and privations of the Army in the Palestine Campaign and the surrender of Jerusalem to General Allenby. The British have not only taken the country from the Turks, but have greatly improved it with railroads and means of modern living.

THE STARS AND STRIPES FOREVER!

In an address at Rochester, Clinton N. Howard declared that the temporary continuation of the saloon in a few cities, possible only because the Prohibition Enforcement Law has been delayed, is as shameless as the invasion of Belgium.

"The saloon has wagged its head at the law as the murderer sof Jesus wagged their heads at the Son of God on Calvary. But the federal enforcement bill will soon be on the statute books and IT WILL BE ENFORCED.

OHIO VALLEY HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

Beginning Thursday night, October 16 and continuing over Saturday, the Ohio Valley Historic Association will hold its Annual Meeting in Berea. This gathering was planned for last year, but the influenza epidemic interferred,

The Association is made up of persons in the five states of the Ohio Valley who are interested in local history. It is expected that persons of distinction will be present.

The meeetings will be held mostly in the Parish House and will be open to all who are interested in such subjects.

A New Real Estate Firm

If you are interested in Real Estate in Rockcastle County, either buying or selling farms or town property, please see

CHILDRESS & SMITH

Headquarters, Brodhead, Ky.

HOMES IN AND AROUND BEREA FOR SALE

Not as many as there were, and higher than they used to be—but still cheap. We have some real bargains in houses and lots in town, and some farms that will make money for the man who buys them—if he is not afraid of work. Come on; get in the game. Remember that a wise investment will make you more money than hours of toil. Those who have property for sale at reasonable prices will do well to list it with us.

Respectfully,
DEAN & HERNDON

ROOSEVELT
Was He Afraid of Being Assassinated?

He wrote to Sir George Trevelyan that he couldn't understand why public men got nervous about it.

Reading Roosevelt's Own Letters, which are now appearing exclusively in SCRIBNER'S, is like visiting his private office at the White House and looking over his correspondence.

These are Roosevelt's Own Letters now appearing in
Scribner's Magazine

If your dealer cannot supply your copy, send your order now to SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE, New York City, for a full year's subscription. Price $4.00.

New Coal Dealer

Having bought out the coal business formerly owned by Mr. Bailus Wilson, I am prepared to serve all his customers and all new ones, at the same location on Depot Street. We will deliver promptly to all parts of the city. **Give us a call** or phone No. 61.

J. S. Gott
Berea Kentucky

F. L. MOORE'S
Jewelry Store
FOR
First Class Repairing
AND
Fine Line of Jewelry
MAIN ST. BEREA, KY.

New Repair Shop

We have the most modern machinery, and are prepared to do your shoe repairing promptly by the most up-to-date method.

Bring Us Your Old Shoes and Have Them Made New at REASONABLE PRICES

Located in the Cornelius Building on Short Street, Berea, Kentucky

THE RAPID SHOE REPAIRING SHOP
F. E. Riddle, Manager

BOONE TAVERN

"The most home-like and attractive hotel in Kentucky."

Berea College Management. First Class, Moderate Rates.
For Students and Parents, Business Men and Excursionists

On the Dixie Highway

The Citizen

A family Newspaper for all that is right true, and interesting

Published every Thursday at Berea, Ky.

BEREA PUBLISHING CO.
(Incorporated)
WM. G. FROST, Editor-in-Chief

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Missing numbers will be gladly supplied if we are notified.

Liberal terms given to any who obtain new subscriptions for us. Any one sending us four yearly subscriptions can receive The Citizen free for one year.

Advertising rates on application.

REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES SPEAK IN BEREA

A large and enthusiastic crowd greeted the Hon. Edwin P. Morrow, Republican candidate for Governor and the Hon. S. Thurston Ballard, Republican candidate for Lieutenant Governor, in the College Chapel, on Monday afternoon. The large auditorium was well filled and great interest was manifested from first to last.

The Berea College Band furnished the music. Prof. LeVant Dodge presided. After prayer by Dr. R. D. Hutchins, Mr. Ballard was introduced and gave a short address, which he said was his first political speech. His statements were clear and concise. He made it plain that he stood for the highest interests of the people of Kentucky and for the management of the bsuiness of the State, on an efficient and economical basis.

President Frost introduced Mr. Morrow, who was received with great applause. He denounced the administration of the past eight years for their "wanton and reckless expenditure of the public funds, for the system which has increased the heavy burdens of taxtion on the one hand while it piled higher and higher the State interest bearing debt upon the other." He also spoke against the creation and maintenance of useless offices and office-holders. No less than three hundred and fourteen such jobs have recently been created. Then he proceeded to show that the administration had shown its business incapacity by a number of concrete examples in which several millions of dollars had been lost for the State. He brought further charge against them in the matter of text-books used by the public school children. There have been changes made in 85% of the books used in the schools. These changes have meant an increase of $600,000 to expenditures of the buyers.

Mr. Morrow promised, that if he be elected Governor, he would kick out the useless job holders and put the business of the State on a basis that would mean more efficiency and lighter taxes. He favors a survey of the public school system, by experts outside of Kentucky, that would not be influenced by politics.

At the conclusion Professor Dodge stated that he had known Mr. Morrow from his boyhood and had known his father before him, and expressed his firm belief that, if elected, Mr. Morrow would fulfil his promises.

UNITED STATES NEWS

(Continued From Page One)

company in New Castle engaged in a shooting duel with strikers and their sympathizers.

Seven persons were struck by bullets, two of them women. Six of the injured were seriously hurt. All were removed to the New Castle hospital.

The shooting, preceded by the throwing of bricks and other heavy missiles during the afternoon, lasted half an hour. According to eye-witnesses, more than 100 shots were fired

DEAN McALLISTER TO ADDRESS NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE

The National Conference on Rural Education and Country Life will be held at Sioux Falls, S. D., from October 12 to 15, 1919. The Conference is called by the Bureau of Education, Department of Interior, at Washington, D. C. The general topic of the Conference is, "What Our Rural School Should Be, and To Meet After-War Conditions." The leading educators of several states are scheduled for addresses. Our own state will be represented by Dr. C. N. McAllister, Dean of the Normal Department of Berea College. He will give two addresses. His subject is, "The Progress Made in the Education of the Mountaineers of the South." The closing day will be given to a discussion of "Other Agencies in the Improvement of the Rural Schools and Country Life." This includes Free Library Systems, Conservation of Health, Good Roads, Boys' and Girls' Clubs, School Directed Home Gardens, etc.

Following this conference the state of South Dakota will make a survey and take steps to improve her roads, her school system, country life and living conditions generally.

KENTUCKY NEWS

(Continued From Page One)

the Federal Government will furnish free tuition to the soldiers at some of the Kentucky colleges. Single men not only receive free tuition and books while learning a trade, but are paid $80 a month; a married man gets in addition to free tuition and books $115 a month and married men with children receive additional compensation for each child. Berea College is taking care of a number of disabled soldiers who are taught trades. This training will also be given the soldiers at the Eastern State Normal School.

Frankfort, Ky., Sept. 29.—Supplemental instructions to county clerks sent out today by Secretary of State James P. Lewis call for printing the prohibition amendment to the Constitution on separate ballots instead of the regular November ballots. This action was taken by Secretary of State Lewis after a conference with Attorney General Morris on the question that had been raised concerning the position of the amendment on the regular November ballot.

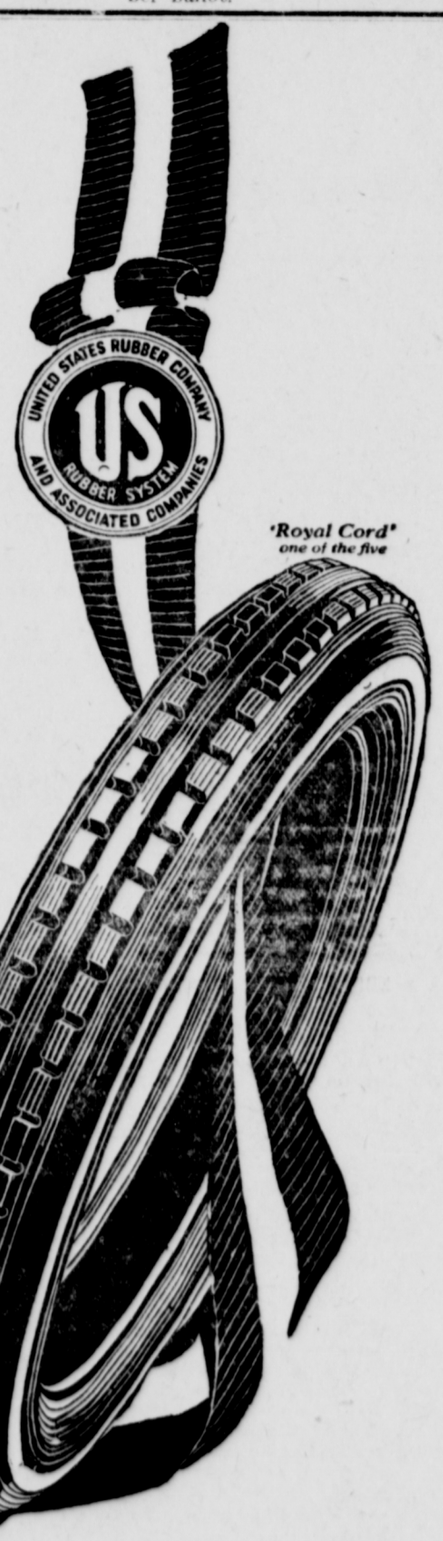
A Triumph of Toughness

And yet, the 'Royal Cord' possesses amazing buoyancy and life.

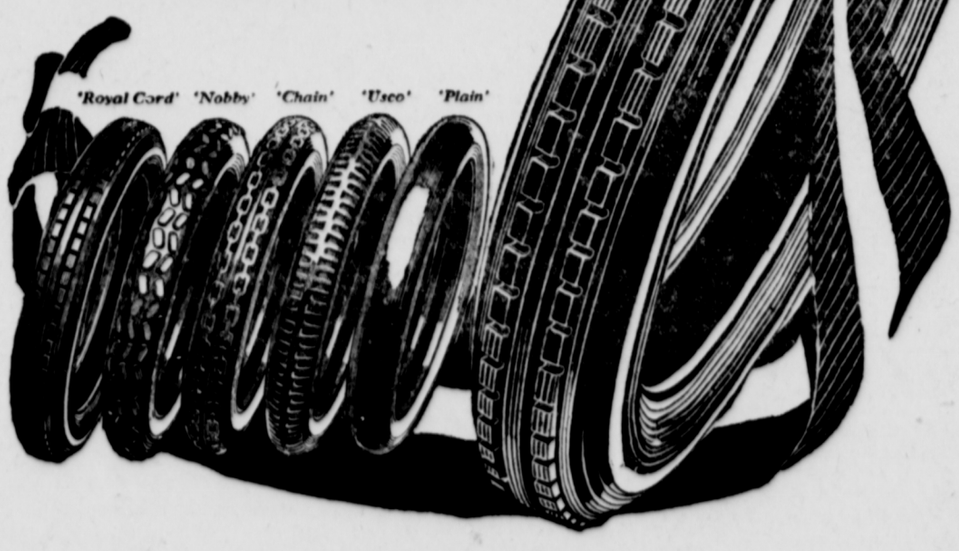
That's the secret of this famous tire's success.

Hardihood that means many extra miles, combined with the luxury of easier riding.

Let us put 'Royal Cords' on your car. They are the utmost in equipment—the finest tires in the world.



United States Tires are Good Tires



Boone Tavern Garage
Berea, Kentucky

Correct Styles of Ladies' Garments

At The Right Prices

B. E. Belue & Company
Richmond, Kentucky

HOME COMING

On September 6th at the First Baptist Church in Middletown was given a most sumptuous banquet in honor of the colored soldier boys, by the colored people of the community. Twenty or more of the soldiers were present, whose names are as follows:

Robert Blythe, John Blythe, Charlie Blythe, Joab Campbell, Raymond Carter, Charlie Clark, Hermon Clark, Charlie McBain, McKinney Schuyler, Elbridge Reid, Luther Rice, Willie Titus, Frank Tribble, Norris Tribble, Enos Walker, and Raymond Walker.

This social event has been the most interesting feature of the season in our community. There were more than two hundred people present at the celebration to welcome the home coming soldiers. The church was decorated with evergreens and flags. The table, which was arranged in the form of a "T", was beautifully decorated with potted flowers, red, white and blue.

The invited guests of honor were Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Taylor, Mr. Burgess and daughter, Miss Sadie Burgess. They were ushered to the head of the table by the waiters, Fred and John Ballard and Irwin Walker.

The soldier boys showed the spirit of true patriotism as they filed to the table, clad in their khaki uniform. The four course menu consisted of

Fried chicken and gravy
Peas Mashed potatoes
Rolls Butter
Deviled eggs Tomato salad
Jelly Pickles
Punch Ice cream and cake
Coffee

This was served most generously by the above named waiters.

After the banquet a splendid program was rendered, Sergeant Blythe acting as toast master. After a patriotic chorus, "The Land of the Free," the Rev. H. C. Hollingsworth made a very interesting talk, followed by Mr. Burgess, who gave a most appropriate and beautiful toast to the cooks. Rec. H. C. Baker paid high tribute to the two deceased soldiers, Dee Walker and Gentry Kennedy, after which Matilda Gentry sang most feelingly "They Aint Going to Study War No More." The final and crowning address was delivered by Mr. H. E. Taylor, which was interesting from beginning to end, in telling of his experiences while in France, bringing forth both laughter and tears. He had with him one of his long range gun shells, a souvenir from France. He told us many interesting things about Billy Sunday's singer, "Rhody," with whom he traveled. After asking the boys what part of France they were in, the program was closed by singing the chorus, the 'Long, Long Trail."

Committee on arrangements: Melissa Ballard, Emma Blythe, Matilda Gentry, Lizzie Walker, Celia Ballard, Ada Stigall, Julia Blythe, Arean Walker, Mr. Bain, Frankie Ballard, Nannie Johnson, Mary Pruett, and Walker and Mary B. White.

Too great praise cannot be given to the Committee who originated and carried out this splendid event in honor of the boys who willingly gave themselves for our Country's service and safety.

Have you read Professor Dodge's review of Doctor Powers' addresses? See this week's Citizen.

BEREA COLLEGE ANTI-TOBACCO LEAGUE

The Anti-Tobacco League which was organized here last spring held its first meeting of this school year, Sunday afternoon, September 28, in the Faculty Room in Lincoln Hall.

The attendance was not so large as might have been hoped, due probably to the fact that a number of the old members have not returned and many of the new students are not yet familiar with the purpose of the organization. Nevertheless, those who were present were so enthused over their work that an interesting meeting was carried through.

Several of the officers have not returned. Among them is Mr. Deyton, who was president for this year. Miss Lena Roberts, the former vice president, takes his place as president. Burton Johnson was elected to fill Miss Roberts' place as vice president. Miss Wodford was elected to succed the absent secretary, Miss Lewis. After these elections the members were given the opportunity to tell what they had done during the summer in the fight against tobacco. Several interesting accounts were given, some of which were humorous.

Dean Matheny gave a short talk, encouraging the League to go forward and carry out its plans in the great fight against nicotine. He has offered a prize for the best play showing the evils of tobacco. The contest, of course, is for members of the League only. Several contestants have already entered the race. The prize play is to be given in the Tabernacle, soon after the contest closes.

The League is planning many other important steps, which are to be carried out this year. Get in and learn about them. This organization holds its meetings every other Sunday, in the Faculty Room, third floor of Lincoln Hall, at 3:30 o'clock. The next meeting will be held on Sunday, October 12. These meetings are open to the young men and young women of all departments. Everybody welcome.

JOHN FITZPATRICK TELLS MEN'S SIDE

(Continued From Page One)

corporation was resorting to every effort to force action on the part of the men or of the labor organization to spread their influence. They announced establishment of the eight-hour day and we knew that was an effort to prevent our organization."

Senator Jones (Dem.) of New Mexico, asked whether the employees had made application to the American Federation of Labor for organization or whether the movement had been initiated by the American Federation of Labor.

"The American Federation of Labor initiated the movement," Fitzpatrick replied.

"Was there no movement of the men inviting the organization?" asked Senator Jones.

"No, only as the men met in different localities and expressed their desires."

"Why was it incumbent on the American Federation of Labor to organize the steel industry?" Senator Jones asked.

"It was a bad spot in the industrial situation," Fitzpatrick replied. "In the steel industry the hours are long, the wages small and the treatment—you can't describe the treatment."

The Home Department of The Citizen is welcomed by the homemakers.

STUDENTS' OWN PAGE
Plan to Fill Second Page with School News

The second page of The Citizen is to be devoted each week to items of interest in the activities of the several departments of the Institution. A reporter, or reporters, are being secured who will give us the news of his department. With the large number of departments, and the great student body, we expect to fill the whole page each week. This plan is being enthusiastically received, and we hope to very soon have it in operation.

We also include in this plan reporters from the student organizations. The Y. M. C. A. and the Y: W. C. A. will be represented. The Literary Societies are asked to report their activiites, and particularly when a special program is to be given.

Atheletic news of the School will also be published. This probably will be taken up by the department reporters, but we mean to get and publish the news.

This page will not only be of great interest to the student body but will be eagerly read by he friends of the students at home, and by every friend of the Institution. And we do not think that we are expecting too much when we look to it as a means of interesting young men and young women who have not entered school to decide to come to Berea for their education.

May we have the hearty co-operation of the Faculty and student body to make this page a success!

AUTO ACCIDENT IN RICHMOND

A. M. Canfield, of Berea, who drives a taxi car between that city and Richmond, smashed into 12-year-old Marion Kunkle, on his bicycle, and then swerved and wrecked Mrs. J. C. Bronston's buggy, on West Main street between Second and Third Wednesday afternoon, when the accellerator on his King-8 car got stuck. The Kunkle boy's bicycle was wrecked and many feared that the youngster had been killed, but he made an almost miraculous escape and outside of a few bruises is uninjured. Mrs. Bronston was badly bruised by the injury to her buggy, one wheel of which was torn off and other injuries sustained.

Mr. Canfield was arrested on a charge of reckless driving and tried in police court Thursday afternoon, where he was dismissed by Judge Smith after a full investigation of the matter.

He said he had driven into the parking space in the middle of the street, and when the people with him were ready to go, he endeavored to back out and go down the right side of the street. However, a line of buggies was behind him, so he threw the car into low gear again, to get back in the line of cars. He says that the car suddenly shot forward, out of control. He struck the Kunkle boy with his fender, and turned the car to the right as quickly as he could, broke his emergency brake, but could not stop the car until after it had crashed into Mrs. Bronston's buggy.

The accident might have been a serious one, but luckily outside of the wrecked bicycle and buggy little other damage was done other than the bruises that young Kunkle and Mrs. Bronston sustained.—Register.

Horticultural News

BEST SOIL FOR STRAWBERRY

Good Drainage Is Important and Abundant Humus Is Essential to Profitable Yields.

Strawberry shortcake would soon become a thing of the past if all strawberry plants were set in poorly drained soil. While strawberries can be grown successfully on a wide variety of soil types, good drainage is necessary, and abundant humus is essential to good yields. Methods of growing and handling strawberries in the South Atlantic and Gulf Coast regions, where the climate is mild and the plants grow during nearly the entire year are different in many respects from those in other parts of the country. These regions ship over 2,500 carloads annually.

Soil must be selected that is especially well drained. This is particularly important in the South, where much of the land is low and often poorly drained. Leaf, root, and fruit diseases are favored by poorly drained sites. There is no particular type of soil to which strawberries are best adapted. Fine sandy to heavy gumbo soils are used. Preparation of the land for planting should be thorough. If sufficient humus is not already present, heavy applications of manure should be made, or, if this is not available, some green-manure crop should be grown on the land for a season and then turned under before setting the plants.

Nematodes, also called gallworms and eelworms, are a serious menace to southern strawberry growers. They are most abundant where the soil rarely or never freezes to considerable depth, and are more injurious in sandy than in heavy soils. Where available, new land or that known to be free from nematodes should be used for strawberries. Common crops and plants known to be immune or very resistant to this parasite, such as corn, sorghum, winter oats, rye, pearl millet, velvet beans, peanuts, and a few others should be planted in rotation with strawberries. Many growers find it to their advantage in combating nematodes to secure plants from northern nurseries each year, and set them in their plantations during the winter months about every four feet apart in the rows.

The manner of handling these plants, sometimes called "mother plants," is to set them in January, February, or March. They will start growing at once, and by June will develop enough runner plants to cover a considerably increased area. By August these runner plants are ready for setting in a more extended area, and by October or November they in turn

Excellent Field of Strawberries.

will have developed other runners which should be enough to form a main fruiting plantation. The exact time for making the original planting and the several transplantings of the runner plants varies in different localities and with weather conditions.

Generally two planting systems are used in the South—the hill system and the matted-row system. Under the hill system the plants are commonly set in late summer or autumn, and the crop is harvested in the winter or the following spring. Usually plants set at that time make no runners, but if any do appear they are removed. When this system is used the plants are set in single, double, or triple rows.

Whatever method is used two things are of special importance: Setting the plants at the right depth and making the soil very firm about the roots. The plants should be set so that the crowns will be even with the surface of the ground after the soil has been packed about the roots. If set too deep the plant will smother, and if the crown is exposed above the surface it may dry out and die. Flower stems usually appear soon on the winter-set or spring-set plants, but the production of fruit is a severe drain on the plant's vitality, and the blossoms should be removed as they appear until the plants are well established.

FARM POULTRY

GOOD COOP FOR MOTHER HENS

Loss of Chicks by Exposure May Be Largely Prevented—Guard Against Vermin.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

It is not good poultry management to allow the mother hen to range unrestricted with her chicks. With such freedom the hen frequently takes her brood through wet grass, and as a result some are chilled and die, especially the weaker ones, which are likely to be left behind. The loss of young chicks which follows such a practice is large and mainly preventable. Furthermore, the food which a brood al-

Hen Confined in Small Yard.

lowed to range with the hen obtains goes very largely to keep the heat of the body and the chicks do not make as good growth as they otherwise would.

Chick losses of this nature can be largely prevented by shutting the hen in a coop. Any style of coop which is dry, ventilated, and can be closed at night to protect the brood against cats, rats and other animals, and which while confining the hen, will allow the chicks to pass in and out freely after they are a few days old, will be satisfactory. The hen should be confined until the chicks are weaned, though a small yard may be attached to the coop, if desired, to allow the hen to exercise. The fence can be raised from the ground far enough to allow the chicks to go in and out, but not high enough for the hen to escape. By using a coop the chicks can find shelter and warmth under the hen at any time, and the weaklings after a few days may develop into strong, healthy chicks.

Where chicks are raised with hens, they are likely to become infested with lice. If the lice get very numerous, they greatly retard the chicks' growth and may even cause their death. The hen should be powdered thoroughly with some good insect powder before she is put in the coop with the chicks and at intervals of several days or a week thereafter. The baby chicks should be examined for lice, particularly on the head, under the wings and about the vent. If any are found, a little grease, such as lard, should be rubbed on those places. Apply grease moderately, as too much will injure the chicks. The chicks should be examined frequently and the treatment repeated if lice are found on them.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

Hay and Grain.

Corn—No. 2 white $1.55@1.56, No. 2 yellow $1.57@1.58, No. 3 yellow $1.56@1.57, No. 2 mixed $1.55@1.56, No. 3 mixed $1.54@1.55, white ear $1.48@1.50, yellow ear $1.50@1.52.

Sound Hay—Timothy per ton, new $22.50@28.50, clover mixed $25@28, clover $30@34.

Oats—No. 2 white 71½@72c, No. 3 white 70½@71c, No. 2 mixed 70@71c, No. 3 mixed 69@70c.

Butter, Eggs and Poultry.

Butter—Whole milk creamery extras 59½c, centralized creamery extras 58c, firsts 54½c, seconds 54c, fancy dairy 50c.

Eggs—Extra firsts 53c, firsts 51c, ordinary firsts 48c.

Live Poultry—Fryers, over 2 lbs 26c; broilers, 1 lb and over 33c; fowls, 4½ lbs and over, 29c; under 3½ lbs 25c; roosters, 18c.

Live Stock.

Cattle—Shippers $11@13.25, butcher steers, extra $11.50@12.50, good to choice $10.50@11.50, common to fair $6@10; heifers, extra $11@12.50, good to choice $10@11, common to fair $6@9.50; cows, extra $9.50@10.50, good to choice $7.50@9.50, common to fair $5.50@7, canners $5.75, stockers and feeders $6@11.

Calves—Extra $22, fair to good $14@21.75, common and large $7@13.

Hogs—Selected heavy shippers $16.75@17, good to choice packers and butchers $17, medium $15.50@17, stags $10@10.50, common and choice heavy fat sows $10@14.50, light shippers $14@16.75, pigs (110 lbs and less) $10@14.25.

SIX DOORS

FOR ASPIRING YOUNG PEOPLE

1st Door—Berea's Vocational Schools

Training that adds to your money-earning power, combined with general education.

FOR YOUNG MEN—Agriculture, Carpentry, Bricklaying, Printing, Commerce and Telegraphy.

FOR YOUNG LADIES — Home Science, Dressmaking, Cooking, Nursing, Stenography and Typewriting.

2nd Door—Berea's Foundation School

General Education for those not far advanced, combined with some vocational training. No matter what your present advancement, we can put you with others like yourself and give chance for most rapid improvement.

3rd Door—Berea's English Academy Course

For those who are not expecting to teach and who are not going thru College and desire more general education. It also gives the best general education for those who wish a good start in study and expect to carry it on by themselves.

4th Door—Berea's Normal School

This gives excellent training for those who expect to teach. The courses are so arranged that young people can teach through the summer and fall and attend school through the winter and spring, thus earning money to keep right on in their courses of study.

5th Door—Berea's Preparatory Academy Course

This is the straight road to College—best training in Mathematics, Science, Languages, History and all preparatory subjects. The Academy is now Berea's largest department.

6th Door—Berea College

This is the crown of the whole Institution, and provides standard courses in all advanced subjects.

A Temporary Raise in Board is forced by war conditions. For twenty-five years the board has remained the same in Berea, but the unusual situation in which the whole country finds itself now makes it impossible for us to live on the same money as we have in the past

All students do some work with their hands from six to sixteen hours a week as janitors or in the farm, carpenter shop, printing office, laundry, boarding hall, office, etc., and receive pay which reduces their expenses.

Any able-bodied young man or young woman can get an education at Berea if there is the will to do so.

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE, incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

	VOCATIONAL AND FOUNDATION SCHOOLS	ACADEMY AND NORMAL	COLLEGE
Expenses for Boys			
Incidental Fee	$ 5.00	$ 6.00	$ 7.00
Room	6.50	6.50	6.50
Board, 7 weeks	15.75	15.75	15.75
Amount due September 17, 1919	27.25	28.25	29.25
Board, 6 weeks, due October 29	13.50	13.50	13.50
Total for Term	*$40.75	*$41.75	*$42.75
Expenses for Girls			
Incidental Fee	$ 5.00	$ 6.00	$ 7.00
Room	6.50	6.50	6.50
Board, 7 weeks	14.00	14.00	14.00
Amount due September 17, 1919	25.50	26.50	27.50
Board, 6 weeks, due October 29	12.00	12.00	12.00
Total for Term	*$37.50	*$38.50	*$39.50

*This does not include the four dollars deposit, nor money for books or laundry. Corner rooms $1.00 more.

Special Expenses in Addition to Incidental Fee—Business

	Fall	*Winter*	*Spring*
Stenography and Typewriting	$13.00	$12.00	$11.00
Bookkeeping (regular course)	13.00	12.00	11.00
Bookkeeping (brief course)	6.50	6.00	5.50
Business course for students in other departments:			
Stenography	9.75	9.00	8.25
Typewriting, with one hour's use of instrument	6.50	6.00	5.50
Com. Law., Com. Geog., Com. Arith., or Penmanship, each..	1.95	1.80	1.65

In no case will special Business Fees exceed $1.00 per week.

If it is impossible for any young man or young woman to be in school the full year, by all means they should enter for a course during the winter and spring terms.

The public schools will close about Christmas and the teachers and advanced pupils should not be idle through the long winter months but should be studying in Berea where the best education can be gotten for least money.

Applicants must bring or send a testimonial showing that they are above 15 years old, in good health and of good character. This may be signed by some former Berea student in good standing or some reliable teacher or neighbor. The use of tobacco is strictly forbidden.

For information or friendly advice write to the Secretary,

MARSHALL E. VAUGHN, Berea, Ky.

DON'T SHOOT

DON'T hunt off your own land without license.

DON'T shoot without this year's hunting license.

DON'T shoot doves before September 1, nor after October 15.

DON'T kill more than 15 doves in one day.

DON'T shoot quail before November 15, nor after January 1.

DON'T kill more than twelve quails in one day.

DON'T shoot squirrel before July 1, nor after December 15.

DON'T kill English or native pheasants, wild turkey or woodcock.

DON'T buy or sell quail at any time.

DON'T shoot, buy or sell rabbits before November 15.

DON'T wait until November 15 to buy your hunter's license. **DO IT NOW.**

DON'T kill all the quails in a covey—leave some for seed.

DON'T forget to feed the birds during the winter.

DON'T fail to notify your local Warden or this department of those who violate the law.

A fellow who hunts without a license is a Cheater—See that he obeys the law

J. QUINCY WARD

Executive Agent Game and Fish Commission, Frankfort, Kentucky.

Gas Woodchucks.

Winsted, Conn.—Gassing woodchucks is the latest method of exterminating them in Massachusetts. The idea was tried out on the farm of Elbert L. Fargo, near Marlboro, and proved a success.

A hose was attached to the exhaust of an automobile engine and extended down the hole. By use of a liberal mixture of gas the rodents were killed.

HOME DEPARTMENT

Conducted by Miss Margaret Dizney, Driector of Home Science

SWEET THINGS THAT ARE WHOLESOME FOR THE SCHOOL LUNCH BOX

Saturday is the best time to think about the lunches to be prepared on the five school days of the following week. A loaf of steamed brown bread—steamed in the tea kettle—may be saved for Monday's and Tuesday's lunches. The cake for Sunday may be a little smaller, and one or two cups cakes made from the same dough, and put aside for the lunch.

The following recipes are good for the whole week when baked on Saturday.

Soft Molasses Cookies

Work three-fourths cupful of lard and three-fourths cupful brown sugar together until creamy, using a wooden cake-spoon; then add three-fourths cupful of molasses, two eggs well beaten, three-fourths cupful of sour cream mixed with one tablespoonful of soda, one tablespoonful of salt, one-half tablespoonful of ginger, and flour to make a soft dough. Put in ice-box or cold place to chill. Toss on a slightly floured board, and pat and roll to one-half inch in thickness, using half of the mixture at a time. Shape with a round cutter dipped in flour; put on a buttered sheet one-half inch apart, and bake in a moderate oven.

Fruit Cake without Butter

Mix one cupful of sugar, one-half cupful of molasses, three-fourths cupful of milk, and one-fourth cupful of coffee infusion. Mix and sift one and one-half cupfuls of entire wheat flour, one-fourth cupful of white flour, four teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one-half teaspoonful of salt, one teaspoonful of cinnamon, and one-fourth teaspoonful each of allspice, clove, mace, and grated nutmeg. Combine mixtures, and add one pound of raisins, seeded, cut in pieces, and dredged with one-fourth cupful of white flour. Turn into a buttered and floured breadpan, and bake in a moderate oven fifty minutes.

Peanut Drop Cookies

Remove shells and skins and finely chop one pint of peanuts, reserving twenty-four halves. There should be one-half cupful. Cream two tablespoonfuls of butter, and add gradually while stirring and beating constantly, one-fourth cupful of sugar; then add one egg, well beaten. Mix and sift one-half cupful of flour, one teaspoonful of baking powder, and one-fourth teaspoonful of salt. Add to first mixture; then add two tablespoonfuls of milk, prepared peanuts, and one-half teaspoonful of lemon juice. Drop from a teaspoon on an unbuttered tin sheet, one inch apart, and place one-half peanut on center of top of each. Bake twelve to fifteen minutes in a slow oven.

Do not put cake or cookies away until cold, then pack in layers with paraffin paper between the layers, in a jar or can which has a tight cover. Do not give your children five or ten cents to go to the grocery store nearest the school house for his dessert. Make it yourself and know what it is.

Y. W. C. A. UNIFORMS TO CLOTHE STUDENTS

Suits Worn by War Workers Will Be Given to Penniless Students in Switzerland.

Official uniforms of the Young Women's Christian Association minus the Blue Triangle, the Association insignia, will be worn next winter by women students who have been stranded in Switzerland during the war and who, because of lack of funds, inability to re-enter their native country, a desire to finish their university courses or because they have no family to which to return, will remain there next year.

Elizabeth M. Clark, who has been in Switzerland for ten years under the World Student Christian Federation, has appealed to the National Student Committee of the Y. W. C. A. for clothing for the 300 foreign women students in Switzerland. The scarcity of clothing last year among these almost refugee students made it necessary for two girls to share one coat so that only one could go to classes or go out of doors at a time.

Four large packing cases of all kinds of used clothing, save hats, which is in good condition, have been collected hastily from women college students in the New England States, Ohio, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Delaware by the Student Committee of the National Y. W. C. A. to be sent over in response to Miss Clark's appeal. This clothing will be dyed, cleaned and made over in Switzerland.

In addition to the clothing collected from students in colleges nearest New York a case of uniforms, which have been turned in by Y. W. C. A. secretaries who did war work, and the official gray uniform ulsters is being sent. As uniforms are being turned in by war workers they will be claimed by the Student Committee, which will remove the insignia and prepare the uniforms so that they may be worn by these women who have been forced by world events to remain in Switzerland for several years.

PROHIBITION TO BRING COMMUNITY PLAYHOUSE

Hazel MacKaye Advises Using Buildings as Centers for Drama, Community Sings and Entertainments.

Why not turn the corner saloon into a community playhouse when the law effects the closing of these gathering places, asks Miss Hazel MacKaye, director of the Department of Pageantry and Drama of the National Young Women's Christian Association?

"I went over on the West Side of New York one night recently to attend a community drama meeting," Miss MacKaye says in explaining her theory, "and as I was riding along I noticed how many saloons there were—one on every corner and another in the middle of the block, it seemed, all just blazing with lights. Those lights ought not to go out with prohibition. They ought to shine for something worth while to all of the people, and what better than community drama and sings?"

Miss MacKaye feels that the war has given a great impetus to popular interest in drama and that through pageantry and drama a great deal in the way of Americanization can be effected.

Through the community center, if it be in a district populated largely of one foreign nationality, these people could present pageants of the life in their mother countries, translating them into English, so that Americans and also the younger English speaking members of their household could understand and appreciate their traditions. American art would be greatly enriched thus through the drama of all of the nations whose peoples have settled in this country. On the other hand American ideals, American history and American festivals, even laws such as child labor and minimum wage, could be interpreted to these people by means of pageantry.

"People have been learning not only to work together, but to play together," Miss MacKaye says, "particularly since the war, when the people stood together in drives and large patriotic community entertainments. The opportunity to build up a great community organization is now at hand, and the time is ripe for it. Why not utilize the corner saloon?"

Y. W. C. A. WORKER IS DECORATED.

Miss Marion Porter of New York City was decorated the other day in the name of the Chaplain General of the American army with the Church War Cross.

Her citation was for her moral and spiritual contribution to the war.

For more than a year Miss Porter has been at a hospital center in Vittel, France, as a representative of the Y. W. C. A. in charge of a nurses' club there.

EXECUTIVES DETAIL PLANS AND OBLIGATIONS OF THE PEACE TIME RED CROSS

ACTING Lake Division Manager D. C. Dougherty calls attention to the fact that Congress recently prolonged the responsibilities of the Red Cross abroad when it authorized the transfer to the Red Cross of such medical and surgical supplies and supplementary and dietary foodstuff now in Europe as are not needed by the army abroad or at home. These the Red Cross is to administer to relieve and supply the pressing needs of the countries involved in the war.

While many Americans may believe that Red Cross foreign obligations are at an end, Dr. Livingston Farrand, chairman of the central committee of the American Red Cross, calls attention to the fact that our Allies suffered far more hardships with war than did we and that we have incurred obligations which honor demands shall be discharged, and, furthermore, the vast territory of the far east, cut off from aid during the war, has looked to America since the cessation of hostilities.

The Red Cross is now turning its attention to home needs and has worked out a program covering home service, nursing, preparation for disaster relief and a Junior Membership.

"Service to Americans" will be a Red Cross slogan henceforth.

"Service to Americans" will be the Red Cross slogan henceforth.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)

(Copyright, 1919, Western Newspaper Union)

LESSON FOR OCTOBER 12

FISHERS OF MEN.

LESSON TEXT—Mark 1:14-20.

GOLDEN TEXT—Jesus said unto them, come ye after me, and I will make you to become fishers of men.—Mark 1:17.

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL—Matt. 4:18-22; Luke 5:1-11; 14:15-24; James 5:19, 20.

PRIMARY TOPIC—Helping others to know Jesus.

JUNIOR TOPIC—Peter and John become workers for Jesus.

INTERMEDIATE TOPIC—The work of a disciple.

SENIOR AND ADULT TOPIC—Ways of winning men to Christ.

I. Jesus Preaching in Galilee (vv. 14, 15).

The reason why he changed from Judea to Galilee was the growing opposition to him. The fate of John the Baptist he accepted as foreshadowing his own death. The rejection of the forerunner meant the rejection of him whose advent he heralded. Prudence moved him to a more remote region, where he would attract less attention and be free from opposition. Besides this it gave less favored people an opportunity to hear the gospel, according to the prophetic word (Isa. 9:1, 2). It foreshadowed the gospel to the Gentiles.

1. What he preached (v. 14). The gospel of the Kingdom of God, which meant the good news of the near approach of the Kingdom of God, when the rule of God as predicted by the prophets would be realized. It should be carefully noted that the gospel of the Kingdom differs from the gospel of the grace of God.

2. How he preached (v. 15). (1) "The time is fulfilled and the Kingdom of God is at hand." This meant that the time had now come for the appearance of the Messiah and the establishment of his kingdom. (2) "Repent." This meant that the people should turn around, change their minds and attitude toward Christ the King and accept him as their King. This is a message which needs to be sounded out today. People should be called upon to repent of their sins. (3) "Believe the gospel." Then, as now, men need to believe the gospel of Christ's death for their sins and resurrection for justification (1 Cor. 15:1-4; Rom. 4:25).

II. Jesus Calling Disciples to Become Fishers of Men (vv. 16-20).

1. Who were called (vv. 16, 19). Simon and Andrew, John and James, two pairs of brothers. It is usually best to render the Lord's service in fellowship—in pairs. This is not only necessary for effective testimony, but for needed fellowship on the part of workers and protection of the witnesses. These all had previously been called to Christ for salvation; they had become his disciples (John 1:36-42). They are now called to service. This is always his way. We are first called to be disciples, then called to have fellowship with him in service.

2. From what they were called (vv. 16, 20). They were called from positions of definite service. God always chooses his servants from the ranks of the employed. The lazy man is not likely to have a call.

3. To what they were called (v. 17). To be "fishers of men." They no doubt had been successful fishers. The qualities which made them good fishermen, namely, patience, bravery to face the storm and night, and perseverance which led them to toil all night, though no fish were caught, would make them good fishers of men. It requires patience, bravery and perseverance to win souls for Christ.

4. Their call to obedience (vv. 18, 20). To obey meant sacrifice, painful separation, to give up all business interests and leave their father behind. Regardless of the cost, they yielded prompt obedience. They gave up business and home, not even inquiring as to where their salaries were to come from. They put their trust in him who called them, believing that he was able to supply all their needs.

5. Their reward (v. 17). These four men have wielded wondrous influence in the world. Their names have become immortalized. Had they remained at their business they would only have been humble fishermen. When Christ calls let us promptly obey, for eventually it will pay. It will yield one hundredfold in this life, and eternal life in the world to come.

Preaching the Gospel.

If the church is to reach the masses of the people it will have to send, as did the prophets and apostles, fit men to tell the glorious gospel of the grace of God. What is more, those who cannot do this work will have to support and encourage those who can. The marching orders of the church are: "Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature."

"For Thee."

With all the salvation of the world depending upon him, he has time and thought for each individual soul. Think of the vastness of his cares! yet the body of our Lord Jesus Christ was given for thee.—Selected.

Contagion of Heaven.

There ought to be such an atmosphere in every Christian church that a man going and sitting there should take the contagion of heaven, and carry home a fire to kindle the altar whence he came.—H. W. Beecher.

The Value of Prayer

By REV. B. B. SUTCLIFFE
Extension Department, Moody Bible Institute, Chicago

TEXT—Continue in prayer.—Col. 4:2.

Time spent in prayer seems to some to be wasted. They are unaware that time so spent pays the highest dividends.

First, prayer brings deliverance from danger. When Peter was sinking beneath the sea he cried, "Lord, save me," and immediately he was rescued. When Jonah came to himself in the belly of the great fish he certainly was in danger, but he prayed and came forth from that prison-house which to human reason was his tomb. The promise is found in Psa. 50:15, "Call upon me in the day of trouble and I will deliver you."

Second, prayer gives protection from temptation. When the people under Joshua made the mistake of accepting the Gibeonites, it was because they "asked not counsel at the mouth of the Lord." Josh. 9:14. What appeared the reasonable thing to do was like a snare cleverly disguised and unseen to sight. But no disguise or hiding could veil the sight of the Lord. Inquiry of Him would have given them to see the unseen and protected them from this temptation. Little wonder we are told to "watch and pray lest ye enter into temptation." Luke 22:40.

Third, prayer brings wisdom in perplexity. How often perplexing problems arise which must be solved and how often the solution we come to proves to be wrong. We frequently come to where decisions on important matters must be made quickly. Of what untold value then it is to have divine wisdom. When Nehemiah found himself in such case the unrecorded prayer went up and wisdom came to him as he says in Neh. 2:4, "I prayed to the God of Heaven and said to the king" the right word. It is still true that "if any man lack wisdom let him ask of God who giveth to all—and it shall be given him," Jas. 1:5.

Fourth, prayer brings provision for every need. Luke 11:9, 10 reads, "Ask and ye shall receive—for every one that asketh receiveth." We know from experience how this promise is overlooked and we get into the state of perturbation described in Jas. 4:2, "Ye lust and have not; ye envy and desire to have, and cannot obtain; ye fight and war, yet ye have not." The passage goes on to declare that the reason we "have not" is "because we ask not." How much futile struggling and fighting would be saved us if we would believe Christ's promise and ask, "Ask and ye shall receive."

Fifth, prayer brings revelations of hidden things as the marginal reading of Jer. 33:3 points out: "Call upon me and I will answer thee, and show thee great and hidden things which thou knowest not." Many who are confused by the book of Daniel would find confusion giving place to order if they but studied it on their knees. Daniel himself is an illustration of this, for he declares, "I prayed unto the Lord my God, and whilst I was speaking and praying, yea whilst I was speaking in prayer, even the man Gabriel said, 'Oh Daniel, I am now come to give thee understanding,'" Dan. 9:4, 20, 21. It was while Daniel was in prayer that the deep and hidden things were made known to him.

Sixth, prayer enables us to help others. When Peter was locked up in the prison there was little that his friends could do for him except pray for him. But they could pray and did pray as recorded in Acts 12:5, "prayer was made without ceasing of the church unto God for him." The consequence was that what they could not do personally, they did do by way of the throne from whence an angel came and brought Peter forth to them. Paul knew of the help in prayer when he wrote in I Thess., 5:25, "pray for us." The exhortation of Jas. 5:16 is, "Pray for one another."

Finally, prayer brings peace in all circumstances. Daniel seems to have found this so when the lions' den was opening to receive him. He went to that den with a quiet confidence and deep peace of heart and mind which was wholly lacking in the king whose law was sending him there. The secret is found in Dan. 6:10: "Now when Daniel knew that the writing was signed, he went into his house and kneeled upon his knees three times a day and prayed and gave thanks before his God as he did aforetime." This is a striking fulfillment of the promise found in Phil. 4:6, 7: "Be anxious for nothing, but in everything, by prayer and supplication with thanksgiving, let your request be made known unto God, and the peace of God which passeth all understanding shall keep your hearts and minds through Christ Jesus."

Not by Our Flaws.

And not by our flaws shall God judge us; his love keeps our noblest in sight.—Lucy Larcom.

ANNAPOLIS WANTS NAVAL LABORATORY

EFFORTS RENEWED TO HAVE MR. DANIELS APPROVE THE SITE RECOMMENDED

EDISON FAVORED NEW YORK

Washington and Yorktown Also Are Pushing Their Claims—Two Million Dollars Have Been Appropriated for the Institution.

Washington.—Citizens of Annapolis, official and unofficial, have renewed the fight to make certain the location of the new naval experiment and research laboratory in the vicinity of the naval academy. The selection of a site was referred by Secretary of the Navy Daniels to the naval consulting board, and that body, by a vote which was unanimous except for that of Thomas A. Edison, had recommended that it be located just across the Severn river from the naval academy. That report was in the hands of Mr. Daniels just before the United States entered the war, and the beginning of the work of constructing the laboratory was postponed.

It was assumed that Secretary Daniels would accept the recommendation of the board, to which he had referred the matter, but all attempts to make him state his decision definitely have been unsuccessful.

Edison Favored New York.

Mr. Edison favored a site on the water near New York city, holding that the matters of prime importance were proximity to the experts in that vicinity and material and equipment which the laboratory would need. A strong fight was made for Washington, its claim being supported strongly by Admiral Griffin, head of the bureau of weights and standards. Baltimore also wanted to have the laboratory, but it is understood that as Annapolis has been recommended by the consulting board, it will withdraw its claim so that the Maryland congressmen will present a solid front for Annapolis.

The advocates of Yorktown, Va., are the latest to enter the lists for the location of the laboratory. For Yorktown it is claimed that the government has ample ground available and that war vessels of the greatest draught can enter the harbor and approach the wharves without difficulty.

Annapolis Arguments.

A great many strong points are claimed for the Annapolis site, where the government has already established an experimental laboratory at an expenditure of about $600,000, and where it has ample grounds for its indefinite expansion. Satisfactory conditions of water and surroundings are claimed for Annapolis, with a situation which lends itself to complete defense in case of war. The absence of the proximity of a large city, with sewerage contamination of the water and pollution of the air through fumes, is urged as another advantage for Annapolis.

The strongest argument, however, which is presented for Annapolis as the location of the laboratory is the co-ordination of the work with that of the naval academy, and, particularly, that of the post-graduate school, whose work has been renewed after the war, and which is to be steadily enlarged and expanded. Secretary Daniels has expressed great interest in post-graduate education in the navy, and it is proposed to work for a condition where every officer will return after some years of sea duty in some special line.

It is pointed out that an experimental and research laboratory here would be of tremendous value, enabling the student officers to do a great deal of special and research work and making possible the employment of the experts of the laboratory as lecturers at the post-graduate school.

Congress has already appropriated the sum of $2,000,000 for the laboratory, so that it will be constructed upon an ambitious scale.

For Recognition of Nurses.

Renewed efforts are being made by the national committee to obtain rank for nurses to have passed in the senate the bill introduced by Senator Jones of Washington providing that nurses in the army nurse corps be granted rank as are medical corps officers.

Under the terms of the bill, nurses would receive relative rank, including commissions and increased pay or emoluments. The bill, which carefully subordinates the nurse to the medical corps, follows the example set in Canada and Australia, where rank has been granted army nurses with conspicuous success, according to its champions.

Relative ranking as provided in the bill follows: Superintendents, as majors; assistant directors, captains; chief nurses, first lieutenants; nurses, second lieutenants.

Mexico Stops Exhibition in Texas.

Dallas, Tex., Sept. 25.—Because Governor Hobby's recent public advocacy of armed intervention by the United States in Mexico, the Mexican government has canceled its plans to send a big exhibition and a delegation of business men to the Texas state fair next month.

HUGE MOB BURNS OMAHA COURTHOUSE

MAYOR SAVED BY OFFICER—ATTEMPT TO LYNCH CITY EXECUTIVE IS FOILED.

Negro Hanged From Electric Light Pole—Nine-Hour Battle Waged By Western Rioters—Flames Force the Sheriff To Hand Over Black.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Omaha, Neb.—William Brown, negro, alleged to have attacked a white girl, was dragged from the county jail and hanged from an electric pole, following a struggle of nine hours by an immense mob to wrest him from the Sheriff. Sheriff Michael Clark and his deputies held the fort on the top floor of the new court house, where the jail is located, with prisoners, until the building became a seething mass of flames and he was forced to submit. After the lynching the firemen were able for the first time to direct a stream on the flames. At the same time additional extension ladders were used to the third and fourth floors where a number of the occupants were standing on window ledges on one side of the building that had not been touched by the flames. The entire fire department was on the scene and a number of the trucks were rushed to firehouses to obtain extra hose.

As soon as the mob had accomplished its primary object it began to diminish. The work of rescue then began. It was apparent that the jail, on the fifth floor of the building, was becoming intensely hot. The cries of the prisoners, about 100 of whom were trapped, spurred the firemen to greater efforts. Troops started from both Ft. Omaha and Ft. Crook. Before they could reach the city a patrol wagon was stopped by the mob, overturned and burned. The mob appeared to be bent on still more depredations. The lynching following an afternoon and evening fought with mob demonstrations seldom recorded. When the first rumblings of a possible attempt to lynch Brown were heard Sheriff Clark called in all his regular deputies and swore in a number of others. The first act that indicated the mob was in earnest was a parade on Harney street by about 50 men, who detrained from street cars a few blocks from the court house. They marched on Harney street at double-quick and were at the Sheriff's headquarters before he realized what had taken place.

The Mayor had gone to the courthouse and conducted a consultation with Sheriff Mitchell Clark. Emerging from the courthouse he met the mob and began to make an appeal for law and order. Some one shouted "lynch him," and a member of the mob threw a rope around his neck. Several men dragged the Mayor half a block and threw the loose end of the rope over a trolley pole. Twice they drew the Mayor's body from the ground. Each time two police officers cut the rope. Following the second attempt these officers succeeded in placing the Mayor in a police motor car and rushed him to a surgeon's office near by.

Appeals were made to the police station for help, and a few uniformed men were hurried to the place. In the meantime the Central Station telephoned to every man on the force and those on the South Side to report at once.

Being Sunday, a number of the men could not be found. The result was that several thousand persons had gathered on the south side of the courthouse before the police could arrive in considerable number. The attack with which William Brown was charged was committed on Agnes Lobeck early in the week. With an escort, crippled beyond the point of resistance, Miss Lobeck met her assailant a few blocks from home in the southeast part of the city. He held the couple up at the point of a revolver. After having robbed the young man, he attacked the young woman in his presence, holding a revolver at the head of her escort in the meantime.

Two Men Slain; One Wounded.

New York.—Two men, bullet riddled, fell dead in front of 78 Catherine street, and a third was so severely wounded that his chance of recovery was said to be slight when he was taken to a hospital. As the three were talking, an automobile, containing three men, drove up, and one of the three alighted as it slowed down. He immediately opened fire as he advanced toward the group and the men in the car joined in the fusillade. There was a return of the shots from the men who were attacked, but almost immediately Gracino and Valenti fell to the pavement dead, and Blocco fell a moment later. Thirty or forty shots were fired. The automobile sped off without waiting for the man who started the shooting. The police have been unable as yet to learn the reason for the killings.

Arms Plant Nationalized.

Vienna.—The famous Skoda arms and ammunition works, near Pilsen, has been nationalized, messages which reached here state. A new council has been named to conduct the works. This is comprised of six Czechs and three Frenchmen.

SAVE LIFE IN MINES

First Aid Workers Show Advantage of Training.

Skill to Be Demonstrated at Contest to Be Held by Bureau of Mines.

Washington.—That America can bind her wounds as skillfully as she can fight will be shown in the great national first-aid and mine-rescue contest to be held under the auspices of the bureau of mines, department of the interior, at Pittsburgh, Pa., September 30 and October 1.

Coal and metal miners all over the country are engaging in first-aid and mine-rescue contests to fit themselves for the national demonstration. In 16 different mining states, local or state meets have already been held or will be held in the near future.

It is estimated that out of the million miners in the United States more than a hundred thousand are well trained in emergency first-aid work and have been instrumental in saving many lives in and around mines. It is said to be a frequent occurrence for hospital surgeons upon receiving an injured miner to declare that the first-aid treatment received in the mine from the miners had undoubtedly saved the man's life.

These first-aid teams are scattered throughout the United States where mines are found, and are the results of the pioneer work of the bureau of mines in maintaining a mine-rescue car or station in each of the mining fields for the purpose of training these men.

In addition to this work, the bureau's experts teach the miners how to save life in mines, and especially the use of the oxygen mine-rescue apparatus that permits the wearer, after a mine explosion or disaster to enter the deadly atmosphere there with comparative safety, and succor possible living miners. These mine-rescue teams, located at the various mines, are also to participate in the national demonstration.

Indiana Hotel Burns.

Goshen, Ind.—Wawasee Inn, the largest and one of the oldest hotels at Lake Wawasee, together with all the outbuildings and a big tank, burned to the ground.

More Cranberries This Year.

Washington, Sept. 26.—This year's crop of cranberries, according to the September forecast of the department of agriculture, will be about 637,000 barrels, as against 350,000 barrels last year.

PUBLIC SALE

One Farm, Containing 182 Acres

Known as the Ned Blythe farm, one and one half miles from Berea, on the Berea and Wallaceton pike.

120 acres in cultivation, balance in woods and grazing land. Terms, one-third down, balance in 1 and 2 years.

On the farm is a very good house, two good barns and silo. Plenty of running water. I will also sell 3 milch cows, some farming tools, about 4 tons hay, 1 yearling filly. Sale on

Wednesday, Oct. 8, at 10:00 a.m.

The above land will be offered in two tracts, one of 65 1-2 acres and one of 116 1-2 acres. The road divides the tracts. Will also be offered as a whole. It will be sold whichever way brings the most money. Call on, or write

C. B. BLYTHE,

Paint Lick, Kentucky.

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

JACKSON COUNTY

Nathanton

Nathanton, Sept. 26.—The Irvine Baptist Association is being held at the new church at Egypt yesterday, today and tomorrow. An association was held by the Old Baptists at Island City last Friday, Saturday and Sunday, with a large attendance. —R. M. Bradshaw, of McKee, visited during the past week, with friends and relatives at this place.—Thomas West, of Irvine, has returned from a recent visit with friends and relatives of this place and in Clay County.—Miss Bitha Holcomb, after spending the past sixteen months in Oklahoma and Colorado, returned, Friday.—Uncle John W. Wilson, who recently became a member of the church of this place, was baptized the 11th.—Married, at the bride's home, Miles Caudill and Della Lynch, of this place, September 11th.—D. G. and James Wood went to Turkey Foot yesterday on business.—Talitha McWhorter, who has been visiting relatives in Breathitt County, returned home Wednesday. — Mrs. Wickliff McWhorter left Monday to join her husband who is in Hamilton, Ohio.—Mr. and Mrs. Frank Clark and two children leave today for Hamilton, Ohio.

MADISON COUNTY

McKee

McKee, Sept. 29.—The doctors report cases of flu in this county.—Dr. Hildreth from West Va. is visitin his brother, Dr. G. S. Hildreth of this place.—Lieut. Stanley Engle,who has been in Germany for several months, came home last Thursday.—Mrs. Grace Ailst from Iowa is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Engle.—Mrs. Sam Boggs, who has been sick for some time, is improving.—Miss Rhode Lynch and Grant Nunn were married in McKee last Friday.—Mrs. William Callahan was thrown from her horse, Saturday, and broke her arm.—Mr. and Mrs. John Farmer attended the Baptist Association at Egypt, Saturday.—R. M. Bradshaw visited friends at Ethol last week.—A part of the Second Field Artillery from Camp Taylor passed through McKee, Sunday morning, on a return trip through the eastern part of the State.—Misses Verna and Virginia Engle will leave Monday for Berea, where they will enter school.

Clay Lick

Clay Lick, Sept. 29.—Corn cutting and sorghum making are the chief occupations of the farmers in this section.—Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Fowler were the guests of his mother, Mrs. America Fowler, of Berea, last Saturday and Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. Carlos Johnson were the guests of her mother, Mrs. Lewis Botkin, Saturday night.—John Martin, of Rockcastle, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Bright Short, the past week.—Mr. and Mrs. Ball have sold their farm to Layton Kerby for $25,000.—Wm. Stout and Charlie Blythe, the dairymen, have recently had their silos filled.—Protracted meetng will begin at the Baptist Church at Wallaceton, October 6th.—Sam Willaford, the tobacco man, is visiting homefolks for a few days.—We are sorry to hear that Roy Botkin of Wallaceton is no better at this writing.—Will Walker has just returned from a nice visit with friends in Richmond, Rogersville, and Paris.

Panola

Panola, Sept. 29.—We were glad to have in our midst Dewey Sharpe last week. He was on his way from Berea to Louisville to study pharmacy.—Mr. and Mrs. Wickliffe Kindred, of Hamilton, O., are visitng relatives here and at Locust Branch. —Pattie Wells, of Richmond, is visiting her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Cox.—Owen Yates, of Kingston, is teaching our school.—Thomas Kindred spent the week-end with relatives at Richmond and Lexington.—A lot of the younger folks enjoyed a bean hulling at the home of James French. After hulling beans, games were played, and reminiscences of the late war told by participants present.—The Rev. Lawrence Johnson held services at the J. M. Kindred graveyard, Sunday, and preached the funeral of Mrs. Lula Oliver.—Andy Frazier has sold his farm of 161 acres to Henry McGeorge, for $8,000. Mr. Frazier is going south for his health.—Little Onalie Chrisman left last week for her school at Danville.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY

Disputanta

Disputanta, Sept. 29.—The revival closed at Macedonia last week with two additions.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Willie Hammond, a girl, named Ruby.—John Young and wife of Hamilton, Ohio, are visiting relatives here and at Climax.—Mrs. Joel Lake, who is making her home with her daughter, Mrs. George Gatliff, has been very sick, but is some better at this writing.—Miss Pearl Abrams, of Berea, was visiting at the home of Ray and Nannie Swinford, last week.—Dr. G. T. Payne was at Mt. Vernon and Orlando, doing dental work, last week. He goes there today to work this week.—Mrs. J. E. McGuire, of Paint Lick, and her daughters, Anna and Bessie and Eureka, who are attending school at Berea, were visiting here Saturday and Sunday.—Mrs. Tom Ogg, of Berea, spent Saturday and Sunday with her brother, C. L. Martin.—Hiram Thacker and G. V. Owens went to Ohio last week with the intention of locating there.—Oscar and Bertha Thomas, of Richmond, were here Saturday and Sunday.—Bertha King, who has been sick, is some better.—Mr. and Mrs. Bob P. Corneilous, of Bobtown, spent Saturday and Sunday with Shelton Grigsby at this place.—Pleas Young and Clay Williams, of Berea, attended church here Sunday. — Rev. George Childress and J. F. Phelps attended the Association at Bond last week.—Fodder saving and sorghum making are all the go here.—Where are you, Rockford? Have you have fallen asleep?

LEE COUNTY

Beattyville

Beattyville, Sept. 27.—Major J. H. Evans, of the Hospital Corps of the 149th U. S. Infantry, is here at present on a furlough; he will be discharged in about two weeks, when he will return to his old stand here as M.D. among us.—Sorghum making is the order of the day among the farmers over the county.—The oil business is still flourishing in the county.—W. O. Bradley returned last week from Camp Taylor, having recently returned from Germany, where he spent several months.—Green and Lawrence Lucas, of Primrose, were in town, Saturday, on business.—Quite a number of teachers were in town, Saturday, receiving their first checks for this year's work.—Wm. Evans, the hustling merchant and farmer from Athol, was here a few days last week, on business.

GARRARD COUNTY

Bryantsville

Bryantsville, Sept. 29.—Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Davis spent Wednesday in Lexington.—Miss Allene Curtis is very proud of her new player piano with the ukulele attachment.—Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Davis and little son, Newton, and Miss Bettie Scott spent Sunday with Miss Anna Holtzclaw at her home near Stanford.—Miss Etta Smith, of Hyattsville, spent the week-end with her aunt, Mrs. McAfee.—Miss Fannie Dowden was the guest of Miss Lucile Lackey, in Lancaster, Friday and Saturday.—Mrs. J. B. Holcomb and daughter, Mary Bell, were shopping in Danville, Monday.

Paint Lick

Paint Lick, Sept. 29.—Miss Emma Holtzclaw spent the week-end at her home near Stanford.—Mr. and Mrs. Ben Foley and Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Haley, of Berea, were guests, Sunday, of Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Thompson. —The Paint Lick ball team played at Nicholasville, Saturday, and were defeated, Nicholasville making the only score.—Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Wynn, Mr. and Mrs. Bennett Roope will attend the world series at Cincinnati this week.—There are several cases of smallpox in this vicinity, but none of the cases have proved serious.—The Rev. F. M. Tinder, Jr., is holding a protracted meeting at the Fairview Christian Church.—Joe Archer, of Villa Grove, Illinois, is visiting relatives in this and Madison Counties.

Bryantsville

Bryantsville, Sept. 28.—Mrs. Forest Curtis left last Monday for Buckeye, where she will visit her mother and other relatives.—Herbert Doolin, mother and sister were shopping in Lancaster, Saturday.—Mr. and Mrs. Will Swope, Sr., and children were in Danville, Saturday.—Miss Margaret Crousehorn left last Monday for Berea, where she will enter College.—Edwin Wylie spent Sunday night with his cousin, Carl Boian, of Lowell.—James Greer, of Lancaster, has accepted a position as mechanic in the Bryantsville garage.—Miss Lauvena Montgomery spen a few days last week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Montgomery.—Edwin Wylie left last Thursday for Hamilton, Ohio, where he expects to find work.—Miss Lettie Broddus was a visitor of Miss Mary Bell Halcomb one evening last week.—Mrs. James Sutton and mother have returned from Illinois, where they were the guests, last week, of Mrs. Rufus Moss, of Crab Orchard.—Mrs. Rhoda Wylie and family motored to Lowell, Sunday evening, and were the guests of her brother, Joe Boian.

OWSLEY COUNTY

Conkling

Conkling, Sept. 27.—Claude Anderson and wife and little son, Charles C., spent the past week with relatives at this place. They left Monday and will stop over in Berea a few days before returning to their home at Morgantown, West Virginia.—Hobart Anderson was ordered to Lexington before Doctor Scott for examination, Tuesday.—Maude Anderson spent the week-end with her parents here.—Several from this place attended the fair at Bond last week.—The Teachers' Association for this Division is being held at Dol Creek today.—People of this vicinity are very busy making sorghum and saving fodder.

Scoville

Scoville, Sept. 26.—Fodder saving and sorghum making are the general occupations in this community. —Everybody is looking forward to the "Holy Roller" meeting at the Buck Creek Graded school house tomorrow night and Sunday morning.—Mrs. Hamp Ross and daughter, Lizzie, are visiting relatives at Hazard, Ky.—Mrs. Emory Maupin and little son and her sister, Miss Maude Wilson, returned to South Lebanon, Ohio, last Saturday.—Miss Fannie Flores, who has been at Battle Creek, Michigan, since in June, returned home today.—Mrs. Morgan Fahery, who went to visit her sister, Mrs. Willard Vale, of Cincinnati, last Saturday, returned home yesterday. — Miss Bertha Jackson attended the wedding of her cousin, Miss Florence Garrett, to Mr. David Anderson, both of Levi, Sunday.

CLAY COUNTY

Vine

Vine, Sept. 27.—Fodder pulling is the go in this community.—Mrs. Rebecca Pennington is visiting her son at Livingston.—Mrs. Mattie Pennington and sons are visiting relatives in Laurel County this week.—H. H. Rice is attending court at Manchester this week.—Several from this place attended the fair at Annville, Friday.—Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Rich have moved to their new home at Livingston, Ky. —Mrs. Wm. Pennington is reported very poorly at this writing.—Eggs are 36 cents per dozen at this place.

POWELL COUNTY

Vaughns Mill

Vaughns Mill, Sept. 29.—The drought has been completely broken here by a good downpour of rain last Monday and Tuesday.—Farmers are very much encouraged, and they are putting in full time in their sorghum making, corn cutting, etc., till the owls say, "Whoo who are you?"—Cordis Larison recently opened up a new grocery store at Clay City.—Shelt, McKinney & Company haved moved their saw-mill from Spout Spring to the Green Estes' place on Hardwick's Creek, where they will cut a large area of virgin timber.—Miss Viola McKnight has entered Berea College for the fall term.—T. J. Kirk is closing out his general merchandise stock at Clay City; failing health is given as the reason.—H. L. Bush & Co. have moved their stock of general merchandise from Little Creek to upper Hardwick's Creek.—The body of Tom Adams, formerly of this county, was brought to Powell's Valley one day last week, where his remains were interred. Mr. Adams' death was due to flu and pneumonia. He held a responsible position with the O. & C. Railroad at Danville, where he and his family resided. A wife and three children are left to mourn his loss.—Mrs. Addie Nelson returned home last week from a three weeks' visit to relatives at Kansas City and other points in Missouri.—A well was completed near Stanton last week at a depth of 600 feet and was doomed as a duster.—The oil business seems to be on a standstill in and around here at present. No drilling in progress at all.—David Patrick has purchased a large drilling rig, and his son, Leonard, is operating it at Furnace. After sinking five wells at Furnace, he will bring it to his farm near here and test same out. Here's hoping he will strike the pool.

TROTZKY SAYS REDS WILL FIGHT

(Continued From Page One)

the Poles and the forces of General Denikine, the antibolshevik leader in south Russia, soon may establish communication and co-ordinate their efforts in fighting the bolsheviki in the Ukraine have revived interest in the Russian situation among the peace conference delegates.

The refusal of the German General Goltz to obey the orders of the peace conference that he evacuate the Baltic provinces of Russia and Germany's declaration that she cannot be responsible for his movements leaves the conference for the moment in a helpless position.

There is no disposition to ask the Poles, who are already engaged, to expel Goltz and no other nation has forces available.

The Poles already are so busy with the bolsheviki and so unsettled at home that the great powers apparently are unwilling to impose more military burdens on them.

American officers recently returned from Letvia express the belief that Goltz soon will retire from that part of Russia and let the local population work out its problems, which are largely agrarian.

MY AUTO. 'TIS OF THEE

My Auto, 'tis of thee, short cut to poverty—of thee I chant. I blew a pile of dough on you two years ago, and now you refuse to go, or won't or can't. Thru town and countryside, you were my joy and pride; a happy day. I love thy gaudy hue, thy nice white tires so new, but now you're down and out for true, in every way. To thee old rattlebox, came many bumps and knocks; for thee I grieve. Badly thy top is torn, frayed are thy seats and worn, the whooping cough effects thy horn. I do believe. Thy perfume swells the breeze, while good folks choke and sneeze, as we pass by. I paid for thee a price, 'twould buy a mansion twice, now everybody's yelling "ice"—I wonder why? Thy motor has the pip, and woe is thine. I, too, have suffered chills, ague and kindred ills endeavoring to pay my bills, since thou wert mine. Gone is my bank roll now, no more 'twould choke a cow, as once before. Yet, if I had the mon, something would sure be done, but I'd fix you so you'd run, and spend some more.—Ex.

"MEDDLING IN EUROPE"

The Board of Temperance of the Methodist Episcopal Church is in receipt of a letter inquiring the justification for interest in the liquor situation in Great Britain and elsewhere in Europe.

There is a triple justification.

First, British patriots who are fighting the liquor evil have solicited American interest. Help—not in the form of money—and directed in its manifestations by British organizations, has been asked and will be given.

Second, America has been made the object of gross slander by the wet interests and press of Great Britain. When any trade or group circulates libelous reports in regard to a policy approved by three-fourths of the American people, a decent regard for our honor dictates a defense.

Third, The British Empire and America are in the same boat and we are vitally concerned that British prestige, power and prosperity shall increase, not decline. In spite of the organized propaganda against Great Britain, she is our best friend and the vast majority of the American people know it and reciprocate the friendship. We do not know what the future has in store—what combinations of powers in the interest of world conquest or Bolshevism or united action for the attainment of scattered and local ambitions. But one thing is sure, the united power of the English-speaking people will be needed to deal adequately with the future and it will need to be a power stripped of every handicap.

WORLD NEWS

(Continued From Page One)

gan her career at the age of seven years. During her later years she married a Swedish nobleman and lived in quiet in their castle in Wales. Her concert tours netted her a large fortune.

The great French statesman, Clemenceau, in a long speech to the Chamber of Deputies in favor of ratification of the Peace with its League of Nations, took occasion to speak in highest terms of the United States and expressed the hope that we would ratify the Treaty without reservations or amendments. He is not a sentimentalist, but has come to this position because of the necessities of the case.

The Argentine Republic has made a large loan of money to Germany for the purchase of raw materials. This will come back to her and ensure trade relations. The German Republic is showing signs of stability, and if she displays a purpose to live up to her promises she will regain confidence and recover more rapidly than by any other means. Although there is still a nominal blockade, there is little attempt to make it effective. In case of necessity, however, it can be renewed.

The Scindia, Anchor Line from Glasgow, is reported by a passenger to have brought over 700 tons of Scotch whisky on a recent trip.

By a majority of nine, the popular branch of the Belgian legislature has passed an anti-liquor bill.

Col. House is reported by the American Issue to have written a strong endorsement of prohibition in a letter to a friend in this country.

No More War Flour
Potts' GOLD DUST Flour

Returns to its before-the-war high standard of quality

Once Tried - - - - Always Used

The James N. Denny Farm

247 ACRES

Garrard Co.,---3 miles Lancaster---Richmond Pike
On L. & N. Railroad at Point Leavell.

AT AUCTION

Friday, Oct. 10, 10 o:clock.

This is one of the very best farms in Garrard County. Lots of "folks" have tried to buy the Jim Denny farm, but it has never been on the market till now. A beautiful home. Splendid residence with sloping lawn and large shade trees right to the pike. Barns and all outbuildings. At tractive to every passer-by.

Will be subdivided and sold in several tracts. Either 10 or 25 acres with the residence, or as much more as you want. Several unimproved tracts with fine building sites. We always sell to suit the purchasers. Railroad station and shipping point right at the farm. A lot of virgin soil. Has been in the Denny family for more than a generation. What is this farm worth? The bidders on day of sale will answer, as my contract calls for an "absolute sale without reserve, by-bid or limit." Everybody gets a square deal at my sales, that is one reason why Swinebroad "ALWAYS SELLS." What is the use of further description.

Look this farm over before day of sale; it will appeal to you. You will want to own a part or all of it. It has all the advantages of location, improvements and quality of soil. Close to Lancaster with its three Banks, Churches, Markets, Loose Leaf Warehouse, and The Best Graded and High School in Kentucky. For further particulars and to show you the farm see R. G. Woods, Paint Lick, Ky., Woods Walker or Robert Walker, or

SWINEBROAD
The Real Estate Man

Lancaster, - - - - - Kentucky
Or W. E. Moss, Adv. Manager